FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Soviet Union

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT/SALT/MBFR

'Rejoinder' on Directive 59's Secret Section on PRC AA 1
[Skvortsov in PRAVDA]
PRAVDA Cites Warnke on Need To Resume SALT Talks [3 Oct] AA 1
Ustinov Role in Missile Development Recalled AA 2
[Bokhanov in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 18 Sep]
Delegation Arrives in Geneva for Nuclear Test Ban Talks AA 2

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

'International Situation--Questions and Answers' CC 1
[Basyev, Anichkin, Linnik, Kudrin]
Disarmament Issue, Gromyko Speech CC 1
Iranian-Iraqi Conflict CC 3
International Terrorism CC 4
Kampuchean Representation in UN CC 6
'Great Positive Significance' of Tashkent Muslim Forum Viewed CC 7
[Volgin in IZVESTIYA 2 Oct]
International Lenin Conference Opens in Sofia CC 10

UNITED STATES & CANADA

Kondrashov: U.S. Seeking 'Pretexts' To Interfere in Gulf Conflict A 1
[IZVESTIYA 3 Oct]
Kolesnichenko Cites Indifference, Disillusionment of Voters A 3
[PRAVDA 3 Oct]
CIA-Controlled Radios 'Aim To Manipulate Consciousness' A 5
[Karchevskiy in MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA 24 Sep]

SOUTH ASIA

Reportage on Visit of President Neelam Sanjiva Reddy Continues D 1
Television Interview [PRAVDA 3 Oct] D 1
Meeting With Gromyko [Delhi] D 1
Gandhi Anniversary Meeting [PRAVDA 3 Oct] D 1
Talks With Shevardnadze D 2
Departure for Bulgaria D 2
Dost Stops in Moscow Upon Return from UNGA Session D 2
[IZVESTIYA 3 Oct]

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

Reportage, Comment on 20th Anniversary of USSR-Laos Ties E 1
Ceremonial Meeting [PRAVDA 3 Oct] E 1
Phoun Sipaseut Interview [Blazhenkov] E 1
Korolev on Economic Aid E 2
Burma Being 'Pressured' To Accept Maoist Schemes [(Zhukov)] E 3

EASTERN EUROPE

Kania Reports to Politburo on Political Situation F 1
PAP Interview With Polish Finance Minister Reported F 3
PRAVDA Writes on Polish Economic Ties With USSR, CEMA F 4
[Losoto, 2 Oct]
Hungarian Government Debate on Production Tasks Reported F 4
[Rodionov in IZVESTIYA 3 Oct]

WESTERN EUROPE

Popularity of Detente Linked to Opposition Losses in FRG Election G 1
[Gubernatov, Osipovskiy]
Press Conference on Afghan Trip by FRG Journalists Reported G 1
[PRAVDA 3 Oct]
Munich Bombing Seen as Evidence of Neo-Nazi Growth in FRG G 2
[Mikhaylov in PRAVDA 3 Oct]
Chernukha Comments on Portuguese Election Results G 3
IZVESTIYA Cites Turkish Press on Government Program [2 Oct] G 3
LA STAMPA Cited on U.S. Chemical Weaponry Plans for Italy G 4
[Paklin, Romanov in IZVESTIYA 4 Oct]
Zagladin Receives UK 'Public' Delegation for Talks G 4
[PRAVDA 3 Oct]

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Reports on Iranian-Iraqi Fighting on 6 October H 1
Statesmanship, Common Sense Urged on Iran, Iraq H 1
[Usvatov in NOVOYE VREMYA No 40]
ZA RUBEZHOM on Syrian Development, Soviet Ties [Korshunov, No 41] H 3
IZVESTIYA Carries Article on An-Nasir Death Anniversary H 4
[Solovyev, 28 Sep]

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

Jamaican People's National Party Conference Opens K 1
Delegation From USSR [PRAVDA 2 Oct] K 1
Proceedings at Congress [Kolesnikov] K 1
Paraguayan Government Allegedly Undergoing Deep Crisis K 1

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Sentencing of Dissidents on 4 Oct Reported [AFP] R 1
Atheist Education Debated by Gorkom Plenum in Lithuania R 1
[SOVETSKAYA LITVA 25 Sep]
Baku Gorkom Plenum Discusses Role of Report, Election Meetings R 1
[BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY 27 Sep]
Romanov Attends Leningrad City Soviet Session R 2
[LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA 16 Sep]
Tadzhikistan Plenum Concentrates on Cadre Work R 2
[KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA 5 Sep]
Masherov Addresses Guests Attending Komsomol Rally R 2
[SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA 21 Sep]

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

Radio Reports Agricultural Developments for 6 Oct T 1
Preponderance of Private Sales in Produce Markets Bemoaned T 1
[SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 23 Sep]
SELSKAYA ZHIZN Reports on Progress in Fall Fieldwork T 4
[Osychkin, 2 Oct]
IZVESTIYA Reports Progress in Harvesting, Plowing T 6
[Ivashchenko, 2 Oct]
Farmers Must Attend To Fall Plowing, Seed Stocks T 7
[Pazhitnev in PRAVDA 2 Oct]
PRAVDA Editorial Hits Problems in Vegetable Harvesting, Supplies T 9
[3 Oct]
Aliyev Urges Farmers To Procure More Fruit, Vegetables T 10
[BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY 18 Sep]
Aliyev Visits Azerbaijan Vineyards, Party Aktiv T 13
[BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY 12 Sep]
Further Aktiv Visits [BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY 14 Sep, 16 Sep] T 13
Good Grain Yields Reported in Kokchetavskaya Oblast T 14
SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA Editorial Surveys Livestock Scene [2 Oct] T 14

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

Communications Satellite Raduga Launched 5 Oct U 1
Popov, Ryumin Complete 181 Days in Orbit, Continue Research U 1
Further Reportage on Joint Soviet-Cuban Spaceflight U 2
Brezhnev Award Presentation Address [PRAVDA 2 Oct] U 2
Cosmonauts Press Conference U 3

'REJOINDER' ON DIRECTIVE 59'S SECRET SECTION ON PRC

LD051338 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0715 GMT 5 Oct 80

["PRAVDA on President Carter's Secret Directive"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 5 Oct (TASS)--Here is the text of a rejoinder published under the title "Who's Kidding Whom":

"In the Washington POST J. Anderson reported: In the secret part of President Carter's Directive 59 about "the new nuclear strategy' it envisages making nuclear strikes at 100 targets in China. But surely it would seem with the present 'partnership' and noisy oaths of friendship between Washington and Beijing, it is difficult to imagine such an event! The Washington administration has just agreed to sell Beijing modern electronic and other equipment for Chinese military projects. Can it be that they sell today, and tomorrow, having got their cash, they'll take aim with nuclear missiles?

"The information leak concerning the real contents of Directive 59 providing for the waging of a so-called 'restricted nuclear war' in general changes nothing in the essence of American-Chinese relations. Even before now it was obvious that each 'partner' was kidding and out to get what it could. The new facts confirming this prove once again that the 'Chinese card' in Washington's foreign policy game is marked, just like the 'American' one in the sly calculations of Beijing, which has already tested a missile capable of 'reaching' the United States of America...V. Skvortsov."

PRAVDA CITES WARNKE ON NEED TO RESUME SALT TALKS

LD061621 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Oct 80 p 5

[Text] New York, 2 Oct,TASS--P. Warnke, former director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, has issued a condemnation, in the Boston GLOBE, of the militarist hysteria which is being inflated in the United States.

The calls from the most bellicose U.S. circles for a considerable increase in the country's military budget, he notes, are causing it grave damage in the most diverse spheres of life. Above all, their practical implementation will lead us to a new, uncontrolled twist in the arms race which is not only failing to strengthen U.S. national security but on the contrary gravely jeopardizes it. "Neither the MX mobile ICBM on which the U.S. administration has placed its main gamble, nor the construction of new plants for the production of neuroparalytic gases, not the annual increase in military appropriations can in any way guarantee either our security or our survival in the 'limited' nuclear warfare envisaged by the new nuclear strategy set forth in the President's Directive 59," Warnke points out.

"What we really need," he notes, "is the continuation of strategic offensive arms limitation talks with the Soviet Union. We must make serious efforts to ratify the SALT II treaty and attain the gaols which it seeks. We must go further and hold talks on a new agreement which would bring a real and substanial reduction in both nuclear and conventional weapons. Without sensible measures to achieve arms limitation, rivalry in the nuclear weapons sphere will lead to a sharp increase in so-called 'nuclear counterforce weapons' which are designed to deprive the opponent of the ability to deliver a retaliatory nuclear strike. All arguments regarding the defensive nature of these weapons are mere prattle. The development of these weapons will help to aggravate the international situation and increase the danger of nuclear war."

Warnke sharply criticized the position of those U.S. circles which, counter to the facts, are attempting to ascribe to the Soviet Union alleged reluctance to hold strategic offensive arms limitation talks. Calling these statements far-fatched, he points out that "the entire course of Soviet-U.S. talks attests to the opposite, to the fact that the USSR is sincerely seeking real progress in this sphere." [paragraph continues]

"All those who are familiar with the facts recognize that the Soviet Government approaches these talks extremely seriously and responsibly and displays considerable and important flexibility in resolving these issues with the United States; the reason for the hold up in the talks lies in the position of the U.S. administration, which has been unable to achieve ratification of the SALT II treaty and rescue the talks from the prevailing deadlock," P. Warnke stresses.

USTINOV ROLE IN MISSILE DEVELOPMENT RECALLED

LD031521 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 18 September 1980 carries on page 4, under the headline "'Throw the Launching Switch!'", 1,700-word "Research Engineer's Notes" by Ye. Bokhavov recounting his memories of the launching of the first Soviet "long-range ballistic missile" on 18 October 1947. Bokhanov describes the work leading up to the launching and the last-minute technical hitches that had to be overcome, recalling that "USSR Armaments Minister D.F. Ustinov and Marshal of Artillery N.D. Yakovlev" were members of the state commission overseeing the test. Ustinov and Yakovlev, he writes, "drew the test team's attention to the need to painstakingly carry out all the prelaunch work."

DELEGATION ARRIVES IN GENEVA FOR NUCLEAR TEST BAN TALKS

LD041745 Moscow TASS in English 1638 GMT 4 Oct 80

[Text] Geneva, 4 Oct, TASS--A Soviet delegation today arrived here to take part in the talks among the USSR, USA and Great Britain that are resuming on October 6. The aim of the talks is to work out a treaty on general and complete ban on nuclear weapons tests.

The Soviet delegation arrived in Geneva so as to continue jointly with the United States and Great Britain the work aimed at achieving at an earliest date agreement on general and complete ban on nuclear weapons tests, said Andronik Petrosyants, the head of the USSR delegation, chairman of the USSR State Committee for the Utilization of Atomic Energy.

Attaching great significance to the tripartite talks, the Soviet Union deems it necessary to ensure the conditions for their successful conclusion. This, precisely, is the aim of the proposals made on behalf of the Soviet Union by USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko during the 35th session of the United Nations General Assembly. As is known, it is suggested that all nuclear powers should state the intention to keep from any nuclear explosions for one year starting with a date agreed upon among them. It should be hoped that this proposal of the USSR will be adopted by other nuclear powers and that a more favourable political climate will thus be created to ensure a decisive advance at the talks.

The Soviet Union is determined to do everything within its power to achieve the ending of nuclear tests in all media and by all who are conducting them. The Soviet delegation will be proceeding from this during the round of the tripartite talks that is starting.

'INTERNATIONAL SITUATION--QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS'

LD031854 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1015 GMT 3 Oct 80

["International Situation--Questions and Answers" program presented by All-Union Radio commentator Kasbek Basyev; with writer on international affairs Oleg Nikolayevich Anichkin; PRAVDA observer Victor Alekseyevich Linnik; and Moscow correspondent Igor Kudrin]

[Excerpts] [Basyev] Here is a letter from Ivan Antonovich Yevdokimov from Minsk. I quote: The 35th UN General Assembly session is getting into full swing in New York, while in the Bulgarian capital the world parliament of peoples for peace was held in which representative delegations from over 130 countries took part. One chief concern became immediately prominent during those forums: How to halt the slide towards a nuclear catastrophe. Our state is ready to take any measures aimed at reducing the threat of a destructive military conflict. We do not wish to compete in the production of instruments of death, we sincerely support the limitation and reduction of military arsenals and disarmament. Such is the course, Comrade Yevdokimov stressed in his letter, the Soviet Union pursues in contrast to the adventurist line of those who are trying to achieve world domination, who are making their fortunes out of preparations for war, and who are sabotaging the relaxation of tension. A new graphic demonstration of the consistency of that peace-loving course was provided by the program of measures to reduce the danger of war which was put forward at the 35th UN General Assembly session in the speeches by Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, the USSR foreign minister, and in other documents which were presented to the world forum by the Soviet delegation. We have in the studio a regular participant in this program, the writer on international affairs Oleg Nikolayevich Anichkin. Oleg Nikolayevich, how can one sum up in a few words the main content and direction of the speech by Comrade Gromyko and the proposals that it contained?

Disarmament Issue, Gromyko Speech

[Anichkin] To sum this up in a few words is not so easy. The speech by Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko gave rise to truly exceptional interest, not only among the delegates to the assembly, but also among the world public. It is being thoroughly studied and commented upon, and this is not by chance. In that speech new initiatives were put forward from the lofty rostrum of the United Nations which comprise a broad program of measures aimed at reducing the danger of war, consolidating peace, achieving real disarmament and creating firm guarantees of international security.

The speech by the Soviet foreign minister provided a profound, well-reasoned analysis of the causes of the exacerbation of the international situation and gives a rundown of the Soviet peace initiatives which contain specific measures to curb the arms race. In addition, the Soviet delegation tabled as an important and pressing question: that of certain urgent measures to reduce the danger of war. The measures regarding that question which are envisaged in the draft resolution could, to a considerable degree, promote an improvement in the international political climate. Further, the Soviet Union presented at the session a memorandum entitled "For Peace and Disarmament, for Guarantees of International Security". This was done with the aim of providing a reminder yet again about the UN decisions which have still not been implemented. The Soviet delegation proposed that there be discussion and that a decision be made on such an important issue as protection of the environment. The attention of states throughout the world must be drawn to their historic responsibility for preserving the earth's natural environment as a necessary condition of life for the present and future generations. The Soviet Union is in favor of man's relations with nature becoming more full of concern and care, and of natural wealth being used in the interests of all peoples.

[Basyev] Oleg Nikolayevich, many of our listeners, and in particular Andry Petrovich Vinokurov from Kiev and Vladimir Stepanovich Afanasyev from Kaliningrad Oblast, are interested in questions like this:

What is the cause of the sharp complication of the international situation, and what was said on this matter in the speech by the USSR foreign minister?

[Anichkin] The complication of the international situation has been caused to a considerable degree by the sharp shift in the policy of the United States and a number of other NATO countries. An attempt is being made to change the strategic situation in the world and to destroy the approximate equality of strength between the Soviet Union and the United States. Washington is striving to change the correlation of forces so as to gain unilateral benefit and achieve the military strategic advantage. The U.S. side is departing from the fundamental principles which were agreed upon earlier between the Soviet Union and the United States. Only on this basis is it possible to build Soviet-U.S. relations, if one is guided, of course, by the interests of preserving and consolidating peace, strengthening international security and developing mutually advantageous business cooperation.

[Basyev] And this is indicated by specific acts by Washington?

[Anichkin] Of course. Such strategic designs are backed up by specific action. Take, for example, the decision by the NATO countries to increase automatically military budgets every year almost to the end of this century. And this is being done regardless of the situation existing in the world. Proof of this is provided, too, by the U.S. 5-year program for building up armaments which runs into many billions of dollars. In addition, as a result of the Camp David deal and -Sadat's betrayal of the interests of the Arab countries and the satisfying of Israel's annexationist claims, the United States is attempting to confirm its military presence in the Near East. No matter how much Washington talks about its so-called vital interests in the Persian Gulf area, the U.S. military presence and its readiness to use force to interfere in the internal affairs of sovereign states are completely unjustified. While it talks about its own vital interests, it shows not the slightest concern for the interests of other states.

[Basyev] Oleg Nikolayevich, the United States has in fact frozen talks on various aspects of disarmament and limiting military confrontation. This is also indicative of U.S. intentions, isn't it?

[Anichkin] Undoubtedly. They turned their backs on the talks on problems of limiting the arms trade and limiting military activity in the Indian Ocean. They are putting the brake on the Vienna talks on a mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in Central Europe, and the ratification of the SALT II treaty has been postponed indefinitely. Proof of the aggressiveness of the U.S. course lies, among other things, in the so-called new nuclear strategy. Using as a camouflage arguments about the possibility of a limited use of nuclear weapons, the creators of that doctrine would like to instill into people's minds the idea of the permissibility and acceptability of nuclear conflict. In fact, however, this concept proclaims a limited nuclear war to be an instrument for the United States to achieve its geopolitical aims.

[Basyev] Oleg Nikolayevich, what was the reason for the Soviet Union's introducing the question of certain urgent measures to reduce the danger of war? We have been asked to talk about this in particular by Vladimir Anatolyevich Borovskikh from Nalchik.

[Anichkin] Here, too, we have a whole series of specific measures which could be taken in the very near future. What is intended is that states which belong to military alliances cease expanding existing military-political groups by taking in new members. Further, it is envisaged that all states, and first and foremost those states which are permanent members of the Security Council, should pledge not to increase from a definite date--say next 1 January--their armed forces and conventional armaments as the first step towards subsequently reducing them.

The Soviet proposal envisages the strengthening of security guarantees of nonnuclear states. We, in this connection, confirmed once again that we would never use nuclear weapons against countries which refuse to produce or acquire such weapons and which do not have such weapons on their territory. In addition, stress is laid on the need to complete the preparation of a treaty for a complete and universal ban on nuclear weapons tests. The implementation of these measures, as was noted in the speech by Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, would smooth off a number of sharp edges in international relations. It could promote a reduction in the burden of states' military expenditure, the consolidation of the system of nonproliferation of nuclear weapons, and the creation of favorable conditions for progress in the sphere of arms race limitation.

[Basyev] Sergey Anatolyevich Tarasov from Moscow asks us to recall the clauses contained in another Soviet document, one which you have already mentioned, the memorandum "For Peace and Disarmament, for Guarantees of International Security."

[Anichkin] The posing of the question of curbing the arms race is extremely topical in view of the heightening of international tension. The arms race has taken on a large-scale nature and, in certain areas, it is approaching a boundary beyond which the opportunity may be lost for effectively curbing it by means of agreements based on reciprocal control. Unfortunately, few of the proposals for arms limitation have been implemented. Some of them, as we have already said, have had the brakes applied to them. The Soviet Union once again draws attention to the urgent solution of such problems as ending the nuclear arms race and abandoning the use of force in international relations, limiting and reducing strategic arms, banning other means of mass annihilation, and reducing armed forces and conventional weapons. All this could become a reliable guarantee for strengthening the process of detente and an alternative to exacerbation of the international situation. This was said clearly in the speech at the session by Comrade Gromyko. And this is so. The only possible path toward not permitting a return to the cold war and toward establishing normal, smooth relations between states lies in consistently moving toward the relaxation of international tension. Detente means the readiness to resolve disagreements and disputes not by force but by peaceful means. Detente means definite trust and the ability to take each other's legitimate interests into account. To follow the path of detente means trying to eliminate the threat of world war and trying to bring about disarmament and the consolidation of international security.

Iranian-Iraqi Conflict

[Basyev] Thank you, Oleg Nikolayevich.

I should now like to turn to letters dealing with the Iran-Iraqi conflict. Recently, Comrade (Dikhanbayev) from Alma-Ata writes, reports about this conflict have been saying that both sides have begun using regular troops. This, in my view, indicates the seriousness of the events taking place there. Why did the military action between Iran and Iraq flare up? asks listener (Chekrynin) from Leningrad. I should like to know the cause of the Iranian-Iraqi conflict, writes Mikhail Stepanovich Tarasov from the town of Kotovo in Gorkiy Oblast. Similar questions have been put to us by Comrade Larionova from Moscow, listener (Tukhavarulin) from Kazan, and many others.

Conflicting reports are coming in from the battle scene. As far as can be judged by foreign news agency cables and reports from Baghdad and Tehran, the situation at the front is now approximately this. The Iraqi forces are continuing their advance in three main directions: Qasr-e-Shirin, Dezful and Ahvaz. The fiercest clashes are taking place in the Iranian Province of Khuzestan, which is Iran's main oil-producing area. The towns of Abadan and Khoramshahr are under military bombardment. The Iranian news agency PARS reports that Iranian forces have launched a counteroffensive throughout the whole front. The cable says that battles are continuing with increasing intensity.

Speaking on Baghdad Radio, President Saddam Husayn of Iraq said that Iraq is ready to hold talks with the Iranian side on an immediate cease-fire. He noted that the Iraqi Armed Forces have carried out completely, as he put it, the mission with which they have been entrusted. A cease-fire agreement is possible if the Iranian Government, the Iraqi president said, recognizes our legitimate rights de jure and de facto and ceases its illegal occupation of the three islands of Greater Tomb, Lesser Tomb and Abu Musa, which control the access to the Strait of Hormuz, and, the president added, if it ceases its interference in our internal affairs.

The point is, comrades, that the conflict between the two countries is being exacerbated by territorial disputes. These disputes are involved ones, going back an extremely long time. Back in 1913, when Iraq was still part of the Turkish Empire, the border was established between Iran and Iraq. Toward the end of the World War I Britain seized Iraq. In 1937 a treaty was signed according to which Iraq was given the right to a certain area on the east bank of the mouth of the river Shatt al-'Arab. Afterward Iraq became a sovereign state, but the disputes remained. The 1937 treaty was abrogated by Iran in 1969. Subsequently, talks were held in Algiers and afterward in Baghdad on agreement was signed on a demarcation of the border between the two countries. A document defining the border was drawn up, but the agreement was never implemented.

For their part, Iranian circles are at present putting forward the following conditions for a cease-fire: The resignation of the Iraqi president, the surrender of Iraqi forces in Iranian territory; and the Iraqi town of Basra, an important oil center, is to be given to Iran as payment for damages to the Iranian economy caused by the conflict. There is, however, the reservation that a referendum should be held later on, in which the town's population would say to what country the town should belong.

It is quite clear that this conflict is undermining the national liberation movement in the Near East and is weakening both states--Iran and Iraq. Extension of the conflict serves only imperialist purposes, in particular the plans of the United States, which says that it supports the idea of noninterference in the conflict. Meanwhile, reports are coming in which say that Washington is drawing its naval forces into an area in firect proximity to the conflict zone. The aircraft carrier Midway is on its way there carrying 65 aircraft and is to join up with the U.S. naval strike force headed by the nuclear-powered aircraft carrier Eisenhower. The latter is designed for carrying out air strikes against land and sea targets. Supporting its partner's actions, Britain has sent a number of ships headed by the destroyer Coventry to the Persian Gulf. And that is how the situation is being whipped up at present in the area of conflict by Washington and its NATO allies.

Concerning the Iran-Iraqi conflict itself, the Tunisian L'ACTION stresses, military strength solves nothing since one cannot impose one's will by means of war. An end must be put to the fratricidal war.

International Terrorism

[Basyev] In quite a number of our listeners' letters, the question of terrorism is raised. In particular, (Nikolay Ivanovich Kondratyev) of Pervouralsk asks: What is the reason for this phenomenon? We have invited PRAVDA observer Viktor Alekseyevich Linnik to the studio to reply to this question.

[Linnik] It must be said, esteemed Nikolay Ivanovich, that in his letter, he has touched on a very important and interesting, and, frankly, complex question. Let us speak first of all about the concept of terrorism. The point is that in the West, the word terrorism is used to mean quite different phenomena, different in their sense and nature, in sociopolitical life. For instance, for many years, the West described the struggle of the native people of Zimbabwe for their national liberation as terrorism.

Under the headline of terrorism there now fall the armed struggle of the Catholics of Northern Ireland against the presence of British troops on their soil; or, for instance, the terrorist acts of the white racists in what was formerly Rhodesia, of which we have been hearing recently.

Different concepts, methods and aims of military acts are deliberately confused: e.g., the Basques in Spain, waging a struggle for national autonomy, and the fascist groups of present and former Falangists, who are using terror against these same Basques. As a result, in the eyes of the public, in the mass consciousness so to speak, the Moslem Brotherhood, using terror to destabilize the progressive regime in Syria, and, for instance those who are waging or have waged armed struggle as national liberation movements in El Salvador, Nicaragua and the Philippines, are all put on the same level.

[Basyev] Viktor Alekseyevich, let us look at what is taking place in the leading European countries such as Italy, the FRG, Spain and France.

[Linnik] Here I think we can rightly speak of a community of political aims, tasks and slogans of rightwing and leftwing terrorism, fascist-type or ultraleft groups, of a single kind of terrorism in the political sense, if one may put it that way. First of all I should like to say this: The spread of terrorism on the scale we now see in West Europe, and also in a number of other places--Latin America, Asia Minor--shows the existence of a serious sociopolitical crisis. Terrorism has deep-seated reasons inherent in the very nature of the capitalist system, and the way it has flared up in recent years is explained by the sociopolitical features of the current moment in history. Among these features, I would name the serious economic problems being encountered by the countries of the West. Nor can one fail to mention the way capitalist society is rapidly getting more and more uncontrollable, in connection with the crisis of the traditional parliamentary institutions of bourgeois democracy. Finally, there is the mighty social protest movement of millions of working people, a sort of revolution of growing expectations, which threatens the immutability of the class rule of the bourgeois. The traditional parliamentary forms of class domination by the bourgeois are ever more frequently failing. In the face of the ever more apparent threat to their ruling position in society, the ruling class may throw off its democratic camouflage of bourgeois parliamentarianism and resort to openly repressive, if you like, fascist, methods of maintaining its rule.

[Basyev] Viktor Alekseyevich, could you illustrate that with some examples?

[Linnik] Willingly. This is just what is happening now in Brazil, where the professional military are acting in special detachments in the struggle against the left. A mere list of the names of these organizations gives an idea of their scale and nature: the November front, the anticommunist hunt command, the anticommunist movement, the Brazilian anticommunist alliance, the Brazilian anticommunist league, the new star falange, the new homeland falange. I would like to mention here, too, the activities of so-called Black International in Western Europe, uniting numerous fascist groups: in Italy, such as the revolutionary armed cells, national vanguard and Italian social movement, in France, such organizations as new order, the national revolutionary movement groups and so on.

[Basyev] Viktor Alekseyevich: Are there differences between rightwing and leftwing terrorism? If so, what are they?

[Linnik] I think it is reasonable to speak of a difference in the aims of these two subforms of terrorism, but of their being the same in the political sense.

The tasks which the ruling class sets for the ultraleft groups--and such a way of putting the matter is quite justified inasmuch as the special services of the West European states and the United States frequently simply set up their own various ultra groups--are to compromise the workers' and communist movement, to abate the wave of mighty social protest and to halt the forward movement of the communist and workers parties toward obtaining a greater share of political power in society.

The noisy campaign which is always built up by the media about the latest terrorist acts of the Red Brigades in Italy, the Symbionese Liberation Army in the United States, the Baader-Meinhof Group in the FRG, is of course intended to show the man-in-the-street, what the ideological--brothers of the communists are up to. These acts, and the subsequent propaganda campaigns, give the authorities an excuse to unleash repression against leftwing forces as a whole, to alter the balance of political forces in one country or another to the benefit of reaction.

Rightwing, or black terrorism, as it is called, is the work of shock detachments, encouraged by ruling circles, to combat progressive democratic movements. The assassination of Communist Party activists and progressive public figures in Italy in full measure demonstrates the true aim and purpose of the fascist-type groups. The physical killing off of democratic forces; this in principle is the work of the black international groups. The objects of terror, for leftwing and rightwing terrorists, can be different as between one case and another; but for the ruling class, the interest in their existence is virtually indivisible. Not by chance, one of the leaflets of the neofascist new order organization openly states that black revolutionaries should avoid clashes with "red" revolutionaries. On the contrary, they must cooperate with them as the opportunity arises.

The Italian weekly PANORAMA says that the process of the merging together of black and red terrorism began in 1978. There exists a mass of indirect proofs of the complicity of both right and left. In the opinion of specialists, the attack on Aldo Moro could only have been carried out by professionals, and cost hundreds of thousands of dollars. All sorts of obstacles are being put in the way of the investigation of the crime in Bologna, which cost over 80 lives. Secret information about the inquiry leaks into the papers. As a result, the criminals are warned in advance of possible arrests. The investigation by the public prosecutor's office in Bologna, where the mayor is a member of the Italian Communist Party, is transferred to the public prosecutor's office in the capital. There is no doubt, wrote the paper PAESE SERA, for instance, that the there are people in the state apparatus trying to sabotage the investigation.

In conclusion, I should like to say that in creating with the aid of terrorists hotbeds of instability in society, the ruling class is intimidating the man-in-the-street. In these circumstances, the man-in-the-street can easily be induced to give up his constitutional rights and grant extraordinary powers to the ruling class for the struggle against terrorism. And it really is just this, for which the ruling class is striving: to whittle away the constitutional rights of citizens.

Kampuchean Representation in UN

[Basyev] Thank you. Now I want to quote an extract from a letter from Yevgeniy Aleksandrovich (Krotkov) from Tambov: Foremost political figures, public organizations and even newspapers of those states whose UN representatives are in favor of preserving the representation of Democratic Kampuchea all criticize the bloody band of Pol Pot and Ieng Sary, and others. What considerations influence those governments by whose grace Ieng Sary, one of these to blame for the deaths of millions of Khmers, now sits in the United Nations? Understanding the fruitlessness of attempts to prove the popularity of the overthrown regime, those who defend Pol Pot place emphasis on the presence in Kampuchea of Vietnamese troops. Therefore, they contend that the present government is not independent although it does control the whole country.

It is true that Vietnamese troops are deployed in Kampuchea but their presence merely goes to prove the independence and responsibility of the People's Revolutionary Council, the legitimate Government of Kampuchea. In February, 1979, it carried out a sovereign action, and with another government, and that of Vietnam, concluded a treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation. On the basis of this international legal document and in complete accordance with the UN Charter, an independent decision was made to request Vietnam to send into Kampuchea a military contingent necessary for the defense of the people of Kampuchea from the intrigues of the United States, China and certain other countries striving to restore the Pol Pot regime.

The leader of People's Kampuchea, Heng Samrin, and other leaders have several times announced that the Government of Kampuchea will decide independently on the time and scale of the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops as soon as the reasons for bringing them in disappear. So that the question of the independence of Kampuchea has been artificially created by those who do not agree with the existence of the sovereign state. It is well known that U.S. troops are deployed in dozens of countries throughout the world. Are they also not to be considered independent? And why did no one in the West ask this question of the independence of the government of Pol Pot when it invited into Kampuchea several tens of thousands of Chinese advisers? The success achieved by the people of Kampuchea in wiping out the terrible legacy of the Pol Pot regime are obvious proof of the stability of the new regime. The question of the legtimacy of recognizing the government of Heng Samrin has been decided by the most strict and primary judge, by the people of Kampuchea. To recognize this choice is to show objectivity and political wisdom. Not to recognize it is to be involved in unprincipled intrigue, to besmirch the reputation of one's country by willingly or unwillingly supporting a genocidal regime.

'GREAT POSITIVE SIGNIFICANCE' OF TASHKENT MUSLIM FORUM VIEWED

LD030951 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Oct 80 Morning Edition p 5

[C. Volgin report: "For the Sake of World Peace"]

[Text] Tashkent/Moscow--The conference of USSR Muslims held in Tashkent was permeated by a spirit of mutual understanding, peace and friendship between peoples.

The conference was devoted to the approach of the beginning of the 15th century in the Muslim calendar, which, according to Muslim tradition, starts from the "Hegiram"--the flight of the Prophet Muhammad from Mecca to Medina. The four spiritual administrations of Muslims of the Soviet Union--for Central Asia and Kazakhstan, the European regions of the USSR and Siberia, North Caucasus and the Transcaucasus, regarding the preservation of universal peace as mankind's most important task, decided to hold their conference under the slogan "The 15th Century of the Hegira Must Be a Century of Peace and Friendship Between Peoples."

The Muslim clergy, together with representatives of other religions in the USSR, is an active participant in the Soviet and international movement in defense of peace. The greetings statement delivered at the conference opening on behalf of the USSR Council of Ministers Council for Religious Affairs noted the unchanging desire of the USSR's Muslims to make their contribution to strengthening international peace and security. It said, in particular: "The conference's noble aims are in accordance with the profound aspirations of the broad people's masses. It is gratifying to note that these aims are in tune with the peace-loving foreign policy of the Soviet state, which throughout its history has labored tirelessly for the sake of establishing lasting peace and mutual understanding between peoples, creating a society of social equality and justice and ensuring universal progress in the world."

The enemies of friendship between peoples adopted a diametrically opposed position as regards the Tashkent conference. On the one hand, they did not like the theme of conference, the discussion of which threatened inevitably to expose their role in undermining international detente and whipping up an atmosphere of nuclear hysteria. On the other hand, they were unwilling to permit representatives of the Muslim world to see for themselves the freedom of religious observance enjoyed by the USSR's Muslims and their equality with other Soviet citizens in all spheres of life. Imperialist forces and reactionary Muslim circles which take their cue from them exerted unprecedented pressure on national Islamic organizations, implanting the idea of a boycott of the conference of USSR Muslims and the rejection of invitations to take part. As a result the leaders of individual Muslim countries, either by virtue of their excessive dependence on American imperialism or by virtue of a certain political shortsightedness, yielded to blackmail and diktat and banned the departure of delegations for the USSR.

The USSR Muslims' call for the discussion of the most burning issues of today, first and foremost the problems of war and peace, met with a lively response in Muslim countries with different sociopolitical systems: from those of a socialist orientation to the so-called moderate regimes. The Muslims of Algeria, Libya, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and Syria as well as those of Jordan, the Yemen Arab Republic, Senegal, Sudan and Turkey sent delegations to Tashkent. Muslim figures from a total of 33 countries in Asia, Africa and Europe took part in the work of the Tashkent Islamic conference. Attention is drawn to the highly representative nature of the foreign delegations. They included ministers, supreme muftis and supreme judges, leaders of religious Muslim parties, the chairman of the committee to save Jerusalem and well-known journalists.

The high level of the foreign guests at the Tashkent meeting, their active participation in its work and the wide range of questions raised for discussion gave this conference the nature and scope of a major international Islamic forum. This was also indicated by the greetings messages sent to the participants by the leaders of Syria, Libya and Mauritius and a number of international organizations. Despite their different approaches to certain problems, the USSR Muslims' guests displayed unanimity in the main. They resolutely supported Mufti Z. I. Babakhan, chairman of the Spiritual Administration of Muslims of Central Asia and Kazakhstan, who noted that the "present-day situation urgently requires the activation of all peace-loving forces and effective cooperation between Muslims and all people of good will in the struggle to end the arms race and deepen detente and against the aggressive aspirations of imperialist circles and their accomplices."

In their speeches at the conference the Soviet and foreign representatives described the 14th century of the Hegira as the century of the Muslim peoples' liberation from colonialist and imperialist oppression and their winning of national independence. Many warm words were addressed to the Iranian and Afghan peoples, who have recently put an end to tyranny in their countries. Here attention was drawn to the fact that Western propaganda seeks to impose distorted ideas of the changes in Iran, the position of Muslims in Afghanistan and Soviet-Afghan relations. The very presence at the Tashkent conference of a representative Afghan delegation refuted these fabrications, which are aimed at undermining Islamic anti-imperialist solidarity. (Moulavi) M. Amin, head of the Afghan delegation, and the delegation members spoke of the complete freedom of religion in Afghanistan at the new stage of the April revolution and the all-round assistance to believers from the government and expressed warm gratitude to the Soviet Union for its support in rebuffing the counterrevolution organized from outside.

Assessments of the processes taking place in the world and the tasks arising from them for Muslims in turning the 15th century of the Hegira into a century of peace and friendship between peoples were reflected in the four concluding documents of the Islamic forum.

In the "Appeal to All Muslims of the World" the envoys of the Muslims of various countries drew a clear line between the Muslim peoples' true and imaginary friends. Reasserting their profound gratitude to the Soviet Union for its constant support for the struggle of the Arab and other Muslim peoples for national independence and social progress, they expressed confidence that it will continue to use all its influence and prestige in the international arena to ensure universal and just peace in the Near East and to restore the flouted rights of the Arab people of Palestine. At the same time the appeal stresses that, as the last decades of the current century of the Hegira have shown, the worst enemy of the Muslim peoples and of the Islamic states' independent development and the exploiter of their population and natural resources is American imperialism, which has now donned the garb of a defender of Islam.

In their attempt to impose their domination on other countries and peoples, the appeal says, the U.S. ruling circles have girded the globe with hundreds of military bases, are throwing together aggressive military blocs in various regions, are deploying new types of lethal weapons in Western Europe and have introduced the misanthropic doctrine of "limited nuclear war."

The Islamic forum participants urged the world's Muslims to strengthen cooperation with all the world's peace-loving forces, irrespective of their political views, race, nationality or faith in order to thwart the aggressive plans of American imperialism and its myrmidons--the NATO elite, Israel's Zionist rulers and the Beijing hegemonists sowing strife and enmity among the peoples.

The Tashkent conference participants issued a special "statement on Jerusalem" which angrily condemns the proclamation of Jerusalem as the "eternal and undivided" capital of Israel and calls it a blatant challenge not only to the Muslim world but also to the Christian world, the United Nations and the entire international public. The statement stresses that the Israeli annexation of Jerusalem can only be ended in the process of the restoration of the Palestinian people's inalienable rights, above all their right to set up their own independent state on their native soil.

The "statement of solidarity with the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples--victims of Israeli aggression"--yet another document adopted at the Tashkent Islamic forum--is evidence of the participants' profound understanding of the causes of the explosive situation in the Near East. The Muslim figures who met in Tashkent drew the world public's attention to the danger to world peace in connection with Israel's plans for further extensive peace in connection with Israel's plans for further extensive aggression against Lebanon and Syria for the purpose of physically liquidating the Palestinian resistance movement and Lebanese national patriotic forces, dismembering Lebanon and undermining the progressive Syrian regime. They pointed out that Israel's expansionism is most closely associated with the global strategy of its chief ally--American imperialism--and with U.S. imperial aspirations. Israel's aggressiveness, the statement notes, has been spurred on by As-Sadat's treachery, the Camp David deal and its corollary--U.S. military penetration in the Near East and Persian Gulf area and the American military bases which are being hastily set up in Israel, Egypt, Oman and Somalia.

The conference participants urged all the Muslims of the world to "sharpen their chief weapon--anti-imperialist and anti-Zionist unity"--and exploit all ways of influencing Israel and its patrons. This is the very weapon the organizers of the Tashkent conference boycott would like to knock from the Muslims' grasp. As for their actions against Muslim's contacts with their Soviet fellow-believers, they are prompted by a desire to isolate Muslim peoples from their proven and reliable friend--the Soviet Union, which has repeatedly come to their aid at most difficult times. The perfidious designs of the forces of imperialism and reaction were exposed at the successfully completed meeting of Muslims in Tashkent. As were a number of malicious bourgeois propaganda myths about the status of Islam and Muslims in the USSR.

The foreign guests expressed their sincere gratitude to the Soviet Government and Government of the Uzbek SSR for creating most favorable conditions for the Muslim meeting--for their excellent organizations of the conference work and the program for their stay in the USSR. During their contacts with the leaders of Muslim organizations and with ordinary mosque-goers the foreign Muslim figures learned for themselves of the absolute support of believers in the Soviet East for the domestic and foreign policy of the Soviet state, of their patriotism and pride in their country, which from the very beginning of its existence has struggled for peace and social justice on earth. On excursions and at believers' prayers they made another discovery. Contrary to the assertions of the Western pseudodefenders of Islam Muslim monuments and mosques in the Soviet Union are kept in exemplary order, and many of them are protected by the state and are restored at its expense.

Today religious figures in countries following the capitalist path of development are joining the Muslim clergy in socialist and socialist-orientated countries beneath anti-imperialist slogans. By uniting and rallying to them the broad masses of Muslim believers they can make a substantial contribution to the solution of vital present-day problems the most urgent of which is the safeguarding of lasting and just peace on earth. The Tashkent Islamic forum contributed to the further consolidation of Muslim anti-imperialist forces and the growth of their influence in international life. Herein lies its great positive significance.

INTERNATIONAL LENIN CONFERENCE OPENS IN SOFIA

LD031418 Moscow TASS in English 1414 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Text] Sofia, 3 Oct, TASS--An international meeting on the theme "Lenin and the Social Development of the Present Day World" has opened here. It was sponsored by the Committee on Culture of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences and is attended by scientists and cultural personalities from more than forty countries. The meeting is discussing various aspects of Lenin's teaching on the world revolutionary process, Lenin's contribution to the theoretical and practical elaboration of the problems of culture and his influence on the development and activities of the Bulgarian Communist Party.

The meeting greeted with stormy applause a message of greetings from General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR L.I. Brezhnev.

KONDRASHOV: U.S. SEEKING 'PRETEXTS' TO INTERFERE IN GULF CONFLICT

LD061607 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Oct 80 Morning Edition p 5

[S. Kondrashov "Political Observer's Opinion": "They Would Like To But Do Not Dare..."]

[Text] Ostensibly, the U.S. stand on the armed conflict which has flared up between Iraq and Iran is one of "strict neutrality and noninterference." This is how it has been expressed in the repeated statements by President Carter and Secretary of State Muskie and also, for example, in the U.S. support for the Security Council resolution.

But there are different kinds of neutrality. The evidence is increasing that, in the present instance, neutrality is burdensome to Washington and that U.S. noninterference is not a matter of principle but is forced and tactical. One gets the impression that this noninterference will last precisely as long as it takes for the conditions for interference to ripen.

However, some impatient troubadours of ruling America's interests believe that conditions have already ripened. Well-known commentator Joseph Kraft writhes with hysteria as he dilates on a topic which he himself calls "delicate." He attacks the Carter administration for lacking "understanding of Iran's strategic importance," and, proposing that neutrality be discarded as an unnecessary fig leaf, he openly proclaims: "U.S. interests would best be met by the overthrow of the present Iranian Government and by the setting up of a pro-Western regime in Tehran." Kraft points out that this action would strengthen America's allies--Israel and Egypt--would intensify the pro-U.S. orientation of Turkey and Pakistan and, thereby, would generally strengthen U.S. positions in the Near and Middle East, which would, of course, make it possible to "pressure" the other side in the conflict: that is, Iraq.

If Kraft is alone in Washington, it is only in the looseness of his talk. Other gentlemen who are more cautious in their remarks, such as Kissinger, are also circling, one way or another, the thoughts expressed by Kraft. These thoughts are also undoubtedly flashing across the minds of the officials who proclaim U.S. neutrality. But unlike Kraft, they keep their sweet dreams in proportion to the available opportunities. First, the bitter experience of relations with Iran has taught them a certain restraint; they can guess how violent and unpredictable the reaction in Iran might be to U.S. attempts to overthrow the Iranian Government and how this might affect the fate of the U.S. hostages. Second, Washington cannot fail to take into account the Soviet Union's possible reaction to any blatant U.S. interference in the situation created by the Iranian-Iraqi conflict. The factor of Soviet foreign policy itself undoubtedly limits the possibilities for "gunboat diplomacy," and this is affecting the U.S. line in the Iranian-Iraqi conflict.

U.S. Secretary of State Muskie put it figuratively when he said that the United States cannot nowadays attain its goals by "shooting from the rooftops." In Russian this translates as: They would like to, but do not dare.... They would like to, because U.S. neutrality is certainly not dictated by virtue, they do not dare, because that would result in notoriety and, instead of victory, a defeat might occur which would be added to the many others which have already greatly undermined U.S. influence in the strategically important region.

That is the present position. And now in this situation Washington, while speaking of the desirability of ending the Iranian-Iraqi conflict, is in fact already trying to use the conflict to step up the U.S. presence in the Persian Gulf region. A U.S. naval armada is already hurrying nearer the region of tension. It comprises dozens of warships, headed by the giant aircraft carrier Eisenhower and another aircraft carrier, the Midway, which is not small either. What is now needed are pretexts for using this force on the spot, pretexts--and forms for interference. Here is one pretext--that of safeguarding free passage for shipping through the Strait of Hormuz, which connect the Persian Gulf with the Arabian Sea and Indian Ocean. [paragraph continues]

Another, even broader pretext is that of safeguarding "free navigation" in the Persian Gulf in general, which would, as it were, entitle the aforementioned armada to enter the gulf itself. And the forms? A U.S. naval form of interference would be too controversial. Thus an international form of interference is proposed. In the military-diplomatic heart of Washington the idea has been advanced for a kind of "international flotilla" which would safeguard "free passage" through the Strait of Hormuz and would also patrol the Persian Gulf.

Is there currently a threat to shipping in the Strait of Hormuz? Has there been even one instance of an attack on an oil tanker passing through the strait on its way to West Europe, America or Japan? No, no such incident has been reported. By the way, at the end of last week Powell, White House press secretary, specially warned against false panic-mongering about the danger to ships in the Strait of Hormuz. On Wednesday Iran officially stated that it would make every effort to ensure normal navigation in the Strait of Hormuz and confirmed its adherence to international obligations on this count. Nonetheless the U.S. administration is fanning panic, as if wishing for complications, shelling and bombing of ships, anything to justify the idea of an "international flotilla" and to help make more tractable those countries which Washington ordered to take part in it.

Let us try to put this idea in the wider context of current U.S. policy in the Persian Gulf. On the left, western flank of the Near and Middle East, Washington has created for itself a bridgehead within the framework of Camp David, in the shape of the Egyptian-Israeli alliance--an unnatural alliance but one maintained by the force of both countries' dependence on America. On the right, eastern flank the so-called "Carter Doctrine," proclaimed last January, was to have been the prop of U.S. policy. As is known, it declares the Persian Gulf region a zone of U.S. "vital" interests and by means of this unilateral declaration justifies the right for U.S. armed interference in the event of a threat "from outside."

The Iranian-Iraqi conflict is a regional one and in no way smacks of a threat "from outside," by which Washington of course means a "Soviet threat". Even Americans cannot make this conflict fit in with the unceremonious "Carter doctrine." And now, by proposing an "international flotilla," the Americans seem to want to rectify the gaps and flaws in the aforementioned doctrine and to obtain an instrument to safeguard their interests, a pretext for interference even in the event of regional interstate conflicts and upheavals in the Persian Gulf. This is what the seemingly decent project of safeguarding "freedom of navigation" boils down to in essence.

It is still difficult to say what will come of this project. It is reported that London is transferring the missile destroyer Coventry from the South China Sea to the Persian Gulf--presumably as its contribution to the "international patrol." Bonn and Tokyo have officially refused to participate in the flotilla, obviously fearing that this would complicate rather than guarantee their oil supply. Saudi Arabia, judging by the Foreign Minister Prince Faysal's interview with the Washington POST, considered the U.S. idea "too harsh". Prince Faysal said: "Overreaction to threats which have not yet been carried out is indisputably a danger to be avoided."

This is a reasonable appraisal. The American plans themselves constitute a "danger." They are designed to expand and not to dampen the regrettable Iranian-Iraqi conflict. And yet Washington assigns an important role to Saudi Arabia. By attempting to infect Riyadh with artificial panic by speculating on the story about possible bombings of Saudi oilfields and oil refineries, Washington wants to intimidate the influential Arabian country and clamp it more strongly in its embraces. Similarly, this is the aim of the sensationally announced decision by President Carter to send to Saudi Arabia several warplanes equipped with the AWACS, along with American crews.

All in all, the Carter administration's avowed noninterference in the Iranian-Iraqi conflict is turning more and more obviously into threats of interference and into preparation of plans for interference. This is doing nothing to simplify an already highly complex situation.

KOLESNICHENKO CITES INDIFFERENCE, DISILLUSIONMENT OF VOTERS

LD061043 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Oct 80 p 4

[Correspondent T. Kolesnichenko report: "The United States: A Fall of Great Anxieties"]

[Excerpt] The "presidential race" has entered the homestretch. The new White House incumbent will be elected 4 November. You would think that the country's most burning problems--inflation, unemployment, the energy crisis--should be given paramount importance by the political leaders who lay claim to the post of president and by the mass media which are publicizing the election campaign. But that is by no means the way things are. Both the Democrats and the Republicans have proved completely bankrupt politically in their attempts to find a real way out of the situation which has arisen in the country. They hide their impotence behind demagoguery, worthless pledges and promises to "change everything for the better." However hard President J. Carter and his rival, Republican candidate R. Reagan, may try to dissociate themselves from each other, stressing the differences in their socioeconomic programs, it all amounts to one appeal: "Elect me, and I will be the better president."

But few people believe this. Americans are bored by the most costly election campaign in U.S. history. They are tired of the altercations between the candidates, their solemn promises from which, as is known, nothing real will ensue. The lack of substantive differences in the candidates' socioeconomic programs is more than compensated for by their mutual recriminations and sensational "exposures". Matters have gone so far that a rumor has been put about in the Carter camp to the effect that Reagan has had a heart attack and is concealing the fact. A Reagan aide has stated in his turn that the President is incurably ill. And all these "sensations" are front-paged by the newspapers and reported on television and are seriously discussed in commentaries and reviews.

Meanwhile serious observers are noting the voters' growing disillusionment and pessimism. New York TIMES observer Terence Smith writes: "The voters are more dissatisfied than in any previous year with the choice offered them, and are voting not so much 'for' as 'against' the candidates." And indeed, a public opinion poll held the other day showed, for instance, that 43 percent of the voters who prefer Reagan said that they will vote for him "because they want to vote against Carter." And 34 percent of those promising to support Carter will do so, in their words, because they "don't want to see Reagan enter the White House and are afraid of that."

Considerable attention is being devoted to the participation in the election campaign of Anderson, who is running as an "independent candidate."

Although nobody is predicting victory for the Illinois congressman himself, who lacks the support of big business and the strong of this world (at best, it is believed here, he could obtain 20-25 percent of the vote), the very fact of his participation in the elections could complicate the issue, since he will receive the votes of those who are dissatisfied with Carter and Reagan. According to an opinion poll, 61 percent of Anderson's supporters are people dissatisfied with Carter and Reagan. It is predicted that Anderson will take most votes from Carter.

So is Reagan already guaranteed the seat in the Oval Office? By no means. Although he has recently been trying to appear more "moderate" and to look less like an inveterate conservative and more like the "candidate of the whole nation," he is not succeeding.

"The Democratic administration's track record is so unattractive," the New York TIMES once wrote, "that it will not be easy for Reagan to lose the election. But the chances of the former governor of California will be reduced, particularly if he continues to make irresponsible statements on foreign policy issues." What the newspaper had in mind was Reagan's bellicose statements, his stance on the SALT II treaty, his appeals for an intensified arms race, his remarks in favor of the development and production of the MX missile system and so forth. All this is being exploited by the Democrats, who have not put forward the slogan "Reagan Means War."

But does Carter's position on these vital problems differ greatly from Reagan's? Where will the present administration lead the country if it holds on to the White House? These are the country's real problems. American voters are worried about whether, in the event of a Carter victory, the administration will return to the detente policy or continue along the cold war path, and not about whether President Carter will be more telegenic if he puts on 7 pounds, as NEWSWEEK magazine now surmises.

It is apparently necessary to cut yourself off from America for a time to really sense the activeness of the war propaganda machine here. Not a day passes here now without the television and newspaper news beginning with the latest sensation about the "military threat" from the Soviet Union. And nobody is worried about the truth of the reports. The main thing is for it to become imprinted in people's memories that the "Russians are starting something, and retaliatory measures are necessary."

On my first day back in New York after a vacation I saw some out-of-state [zashtatnyy] congressman on television, agitatedly sharing a "sensation" with a correspondent: He knows for sure, he said, that "the Russians have violated the SALT I treaty." Of course, no serious expert was taking part in the program, for then the whole farce would have exploded.

On my second day back the news began with an information "leak" from a "top-secret CIA report" on the Soviet Union's violation of the SALT II treaty.

On the third day--a "'sensation' about Soviet underground nuclear supertests."

On the fourth day--about Soviet troop movements on the border....

Meanwhile, under cover of these "sensations," presidential nuclear directives 51, 53, 58 and 59 have seen the light of day, and the U.S. Congress has released another $3 million for the construction of a plant to manufacture "binary gas," that is, the build-up of the arsenal of chemical weapons condemned by mankind is taking place openly, in spite of the protests from world public opinion.

It remains to be added that recently, in the space of a single week, tragic incidents involving nuclear weapons could twice have occurred in America. First it became known that a fire had broken out on board a B-52 bomber which was carrying a nuclear bomb, which could have led to the bomb exploding, and a few days later a stunned America learned of the explosion of a Titan-2 nuclear ICBM in Arkansas.

After all this, it is hardly surprising that an atmosphere of war hysteria and fear prevails in the country. People are afraid of tomorrow. The presidential directives on the "new nuclear strategy," which lowers the threshold of thermonuclear war; the plans to produce MX missiles; the colossal military expenditure planned for the coming years--all this is now becoming the target of the sharpest criticism.

It is characteristic that today the top echelons of American business are beginning to realize how dangerous the administration's present policy is. FORTUNE magazine, which represents American business circles, sharply condemned Presidential Directive 59, describing it as "unnecessary and dangerous." And the magazine COMMON CAUSE laments: "Our government has proved incapable of correctly approaching the most important problem of today. It remains to be hoped that everything will change after 4 November."

These are the joyless thoughts America is living with in the fall of the current year. "After 4 November everything will change...." These words are printed in boldface on the billboards and posters which abound in New York and other American cities. On them are portraits of the smiling candidates. They are vowing that everything will change. Some people believe these incantations. But most pass by these gaudy advertisements with indifference, having long since lost all interest in them.

CIA-CONTROLLED RADIOS 'AIM TO MANIPULATE CONSCIOUSNESS'

LD021147 [Editorial Report] Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 24 September 1980 carries on page 3 the first part of a 2,700-word article (concluded on page 3 of MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA 25 September 1980) under the rubric "Ideological Saboteurs" and entitled "The Simple Secrets of the 'Black' Transmitters." The author, Yu. Karchevskiy, accuses the imperialist powers, particularly the United States and the PRC, of using radio broadcasts as a "means of psychological warfare" against the USSR and other socialist countries and of "hoping to create a notorious 'fifth column'." The article describes a number of techniques allegedly employed by CIA-controlled radio stations to "manipulate the consciousness of those willing to listen" and claims that the CIA "has decided to allocate millions of dollars from its own secret funds for the modernization of 'Beijing Radio's' foreign broadcast transmitters."

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF PRESIDENT NEELAM SANJIVA REDDY CONTINUES

Television Interview

LD061403 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Oct 80 p 4

[TASS report: "We Are Gratified by the USSR's Successes"]

[Text] The talks with Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and other Soviet leaders during the visit have been marked by the cordiality characteristic of the close mutual relations which exist between our countries, Indian President N.S. Reddy stated, speaking on central television on 2 October.

We are always gratified by our Soviet friends' achievements and wish them further successes in the cause of economic building and in the struggle to strengthen peace throughout the world--a struggle aimed at ensuring that future generations will live without fear of war, he went on.

As my wife and I set off for the hero cities of Leningrad and Volgograd and also Georgia's splendid capital, Tbilisi, we will take with us bright memories of our stay in Moscow. We await with impatience an opportunity to familiarize ourselves even more closely with the tremendous progress achieved by your country.

Indian-Soviet relations draw their strength from our countries' common adherence to peace throughout the world, and we are cooperating to achieve this goal. I am convinced that contacts between our two countries' leaders will continue to serve the cause of strengthening Indian-Soviet friendship in our people's interests. This friendship is not directed against anyone; it is an example for other independent countries which are striving to cooperate closely despite differences in their socioeconomic systems, being inspired by the ideal of serving the noble cause of peace. On behalf of the Indian people and government and on his own account N.S. Reddy conveyed to Soviet people wishes for peace and prosperity.

Meeting With Gromyko

BK031020 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1000 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Text] Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko called on President Reddy at the Kremlin last evening. He was with the president for nearly 45 minutes. All India Radio special correspondent Ananta Charlu said Gromyko apprised Reddy of the Soviet view on recent international developments.

Gandhi Anniversary Meeting

LD061543 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Oct 80 p 4

[TASS report: "Devoted to Anniversary"]

[Text] Representatives of the Soviet public and aktivists of the Soviet-Indian Friendship Society marked the 110th anniversary of the birth of Mohandas Karamchand (Mahatma) Gandhi, outstanding Indian public figure and politician, in Moscow on 2 October.

The meeting presidium included Indian President N.S. Reddy and Indian statesmen accompanying him on his trip. Also attending were I.B. Usmankhodzhayev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and other officials.

The speakers noted Mahatma Gandhi's great contribution to the cause of the Indian people's struggle against imperialism and colonialism, inequality and racial discrimination. They wished friendly India further successes in building a new life.

Talks With Shevardnadze

LD061818 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Text] President Reddy of the Republic of India, who is in our country on an official visit of friendship, is continuing to get acquainted with the capital of Georgia. A meeting was held between Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the republic's Communist Party Central Committee, and Reddy. The Indian president was told of the achievements of the Georgian people in the fields of economy, science and culture and with their labor feats, with which the working people of Soviet Georgia are greeting the 26th CPSU Congress. The president of the Republic of India said that the people of India have always had feelings of sincere friendship for the great Soviet people. The close ties of friendship between the two countries will continue to serve in strengthening peace throughout the world and the relaxation of international tension.

Departure for Bulgaria

LD071020 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0500 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] President Reddy of the Republic of India, on an official friendly visit to the Soviet Union at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, left today for Sofia.

At Tbilisi airport the president was seen off by Shevardnadze, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee, and other officials.

DOST STOPS IN MOSCOW UPON RETURN FROM UNGA SESSION

LD061127 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Oct 80 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "En Route for Home"]

[Text] Shah Mohammad Dost, Democratic Republic of Afghanistan foreign minister, who stopped over here on his way from New York, where he had been participating in the 35th UN General Assembly session, left Moscow for Kabul 2 October.

S.M. Dost was seen off by S.P. Kozyrev, USSR deputy foreign minister, other officials and M.S. Daneshjo, Afghanistan's charge d'affaires in the USSR.

REPORTAGE, COMMENT ON 20TH ANNIVERSARY OF USSR-LAOS TIES

Ceremonial Meeting

LD061411 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Oct 80 p 4

[TASS report: "A Noteworthy Date"]

[Text] Soviet people have marked the 20th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the USSR and Laos. A ceremonial meeting of representatives of Moscow's working people was held on 2 October in honor of that noteworthy date.

The keynote speaker, V.P. Maslin, chairman of the USSR-Laos Friendship Society Board and deputy chairman of the All-Union Znaniye Society Board, and the other speakers noted that Laos has taken a giant step forward in only two decades. The guarantee of the Lao people's victory was their heroism, augmented by the fraternal support and solidarity of socialist and peace-loving forces, first and foremost the Soviet Union and Socialist Vietnam. Soviet-Lao cooperation, as L.I. Brezhnev and K. Phomvihan noted during their meeting in the Crimea last August, is developing successfully.

Vanthong Seng Muang, Lao ambassador to the USSR, said that the last 20 years have been filled with extremely important events in Laos' life. Today the country is advancing confidently along the path of building socialism. The successes achieved have been the result of the prolonged struggle of the people, headed by the Lao People's Revolutionary Party. At all stages of the struggle Soviet people have come out with consistent international support for the Lao people's just cause.

Taking part in the meeting were M.A. Yasnov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, I.V. Arkhipov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and other officials, as well as a delegation of the Federation of Lao Trade Unions headed by (Sisavang Chantpkha), vice chairman of the federation.

Phoun Sipaseut Interview

LD062314 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2130 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Correspondent Stanislav Blazhenko interview with Phoun Sipaseut, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and Laos--announcer read]

[Text] Relations of friendship and close co-operation between Laos and the Soviet Union have been developing successfully for many years, Phoun Sipaseut said. The establishment of diplomatic relations between our two countries opened broad possibilities for the further development and deepening of our ties. Following the country's liberation and the proclamation of the Laotian People's Democratic Republic, close fraternal cooperation between our countries has been strengthening in all fields--economic and cultural, and in building socialism in Laos. The official visit by the Laotian party and government delegation, headed by Kayson Phomvihan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Laos, prime minister, to the USSR in April-May, 1976, was of important significance in the consolidation of this cooperation.

With technical assistance from the Soviet Union a number of industrial projects are being built in Laos. The USSR will render active assistance in implementing the republic's First 5-Year Plan for 1981-85. The Soviet Union is also helping Laos in training national cadres for the economy.

In the international arena the Soviet Union is untiringly fighting against the intrigues of the imperialists and the Chinese hegemonists and their minions. Every time our country has found itself in a difficult position and subjected to threats, the USSR and the other fraternal socialist countries have always come to our assistance.

Soviet-Lao cooperation is successfully developing in all directions. This was noted during the meeting in the Crimea between the Soviet and Lao leaders. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Kaysone Phomvihan, in August of this year. During these meetings there took place an exchange of opinion on many international issues. It was noted that the situation in Southeast Asia is growing more tense. The tension (has been caused) mainly through the expansionist policy of Beijing which is being supported by American imperialism.

Laos and the Soviet Union come out resolutely for a normalization of the situation in Southeast Asia and for recognition of the historic changes taking place here and which meet the national interests of the peoples of Indochina and their determination to be the true bosses in their own house.

Phoun Sipaseut expressed confidence that the fraternal friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Laos will broaden and grow deeper.

Korolev on Economic Aid

LD061938 Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1500 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Excerpts] The 7th of October marks 20 years since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and Laos. Vladimir Korolev comments.

The establishment of diplomatic relations between the USSR and Laos has become a significant factor in the history of relations between the two countries. The two decades since then have seen very important events take place in the life of Laos.

The Soviet Union gives Laos comprehensive aid. It has helped it build a number of various economic facilities in the past few years. It helps the republic develop transport, build roads and prospect mineral resources. It provides Laos with machine tools, tractors and cars. Every year hundreds of Laotians come to the Soviet Union for vocational training. The Laotian prime minister, Kaysone Phomvihan, has stressed more than once the importance of Soviet aid and expressed satisfaction at the successful progress of cooperation between the two nations.

Laos has to resolve many important problems. There are forces that try to hamper the consolidation of people's government in Laos, with Beijing playing an ominous role among them. Prime Minister Kaysone Phomvihan has said that the Chinese rulers are hostile to his country. Beijing constantly threatens Laos.

The reason for this hostile activity is obvious. The fact that the Laotian people value their sovereignty and follow the road of socialist construction runs counter to the hegemonistic designs of the Chinese leadership. But no reactionary intrigues can stop the young republic from following the road it has chosen. They often say in Laos that time, as the river Mekong, can't be reversed.

BURMA BEING 'PRESSURED' TO ACCEPT MAOIST SCHEMES

BK061611 Moscow in Burmese to Burma 1030 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Second in series of commentaries by Prof (Mikhail Zhukov) on Sino-Burmese Relations]

[Text] According to the latest reports from Burma, insurgents have become active again at the expiration of the period of amnesty declared by the government. Quoting reliable sources, THE DAILY TELEGRAPH of London recently wrote that the White Flags [Burma Communist Party insurgents] have become active. The newspaper quoted reliable observers as indicating the strength of these insurgents to be 20,000. There are other insurgents active in the jungles and mountains. THE DAILY TELEGRAPH estimated that the Shan insurgents have a total number of 40,000 men. The insurgent leaders are trying to set up a state inside Burma. They levy taxes on the people and cross over the border to trade. They smuggle opium, ivory, and gems abroad to purchase weapons. These insurgents are setting up a rival economic system and a rival state. These points show the very dangerous acts of the secessionists. Their scheme is aimed at destroying Burma's unity.

It is clear that the insurgent's survival is due to external support. Who is supporting them? Their support comes from none other than the Beijing authorities represented by the Chinese Embassy in Rangoon which is surrounded by a red wall very similar to the large wall surrounding the government mansion in Beijing.

Beijing has frequently announced its desire for friendship with Burma in recent years. Many facts imply that Beijing--whose actions differ from its words--could be supporting the underground insurgent groups even during the time of official relations. Take as an example the visit of Revolutionary Council Chairman Gen Ne Win to Beijing during 1971. According to newspapers and journals, Sino-Burmese negotiations were difficult. Sino-Burmese bilateral relations noticeably became very complicated after the Chinese Embassy in Rangoon incited the local Chinese to engage in anti-government activities in 1967. It can be recalled that during (?June) of that year, an aggravation occurred near the Burmese Embassy in Beijing. Letters of aggravation were shamelessly sent to the Rangoon government.

Beijing encouraged insurgents of all shades to increase their activities. Maoists encouraged not only the leftists-extremists, but also the reactionary-secessionists from the Shan and Kachin states. The PEOPLE'S DAILY had also reported on it. During the 1971 Beijing talks, Beijing promised not to interfere in the internal affairs of Burma. However, it has not kept its promise. Since then, Beijing has continued its intervention for the last 14 years [as heard].

The most fighting by Beijing-supported insurgents occurred in new year of 1975. The White Flags tried to set up liberated zones along the border with China. The government forces were (?easily) able to repulse the insurgents up to the border. During this military operation it was discovered that aggression forces were composed of ethnic people from China who were similar to those ethnic groups living in northern Burma. On 14 March 1975, the People's Assembly in its session passed a resolution which stated that the insurgents had infiltrated from outside the country and that they were violating the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Burma.

The main objective of U Ne Win's trip to China in November 1975 and May 1977 was to stop the acts of intervention by China. During those talks, both countries agreed not to engage in acts of intervention against each other. Both respectively stated that all people have the right to chose the political, economic and social systems in accordance with their national needs and interests without outside interference. However, the Chinese authorities broke these promises soon after they were made. Toward the end of 1975, Beijing-supported Shan secessionist insurgents and government forces clashed 46 times in the southern Shan state.

During March of 1976, major battles occurred. During that time, Hua Guofeng, Deng Xiaoping and other Beijing leaders openly received the insurgent leaders from Burma in Beijing. They often intentionally arrange these meetings to coincide with the frequent visits by Burmese leaders to Beijing.

During the early part of 1978, Chinese Deputy Premier Deng Xiaoping visited Burma. While he was giving promises of goodwill to the Burmese Government, Beijing's intelligence teams were making final preparations for waging renewed fighting along the border areas. A major battle erupted on 1 February 1978, one day after Deng Xiaoping left Burma. ASIAN WEEK magazine wrote that Beijing seemed to have wasted its time in hoping for good prospects after the March 1978 bloodshed caused by fighting in northeast Burma. Beijing-supported insurgents became active soon after China committed aggression against Vietnam in February 1979. Considering these developments, one wonders what Beijing expects to get out of Burma by practicing its policy of double-dealing.

According to newspapers and journals, it becomes clear that while empty promises of goodwill are being given, Burma is being pressured to accept Maoist schemes. According to the (?HERALD's) correspondent in Rangoon, Beijing has made up its mind to keep Burma under its domination. India's INDIAN EXPRESS wrote that China is forcing the leaders of other countries to accept the idea of setting up a united front under its leadership. The Burmese side rejected these schemes since it was understood that they undermine Burma's foreign policy. It did not have to wait too long for Beijing's revenge. Major battles broke out in the Tangyan and Kunlong areas following Beijing's incitement of mercenary insurgents who had established strongholds along the Salween River valley. It is clear to observers in (?Rangoon) that Beijing is trying to give lessons to Burma for its stubborn stand at the talks. It became crystal clear after the Burmese Army, during military operations against the insurgents, captured Chinese-made weapons, ammunition, and documents--evidence that the insurgents' offensive was drawn up by Chinese advisers. The Burmese people have a saying that Chinese visitors come with fire in one hand and a water dipper in the other. Listeners, another commentary by Prof (Mikhail Zhukov) will continue to be presented on another day.

KANIA REPORTS TO POLITBURO ON POLITICAL SITUATION

LD071354 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1257 GMT 6 Oct 80

["Conclusion of the PZPR Central Committee Plenum"--TASS headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 6 Oct (TASS)--The PAP agency has put out a report of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo "On the Political Situation in the Country and the Topical Tasks of the Party," which was delivered at the latest session of the Sixth Plenum of the PZPR Central Committee by S. Kania, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee.

Enormous expectations by the party and society attend the proceedings of the plenum, he said. It is these expectations that determine the content of the plenum proceedings, our responsibility. The first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee noted the complexity of the situation in the country. At enterprises, an atmosphere of nervousness persists and productivity and labor discipline are low, and the economy functions below its capabilities. Fresh demands for pay raises aggravate the situation still further. The unfavorable harvest, worse than last year, is having a negative influence on supplies to the population. The enormous debts to foreign countries give rise to many difficulties.

We will patiently try to achieve a strengthening of confidence in the PZPR and popular power, declared the speaker, but at the same time display vigilance and resolve with regard to anarchy, and any actions directed against internal calm and the principles of socialism.

Poland's future is firmly linked to socialism. The necessary renewal of public life can only be a socialist one, and the leading force of this process is the PZPR. The first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee went on to indicate that the enemies of socialism are actively operating in Poland. They are attempting to turn the initiative of the masses and the working class, which thanks to socialism feels itself to be the master of the country, against popular power.

In defining the party's vital tasks, the speaker put the improvement of the economic situation in first place. A clear program of action, comprehensible to all, is needed. Its point of departure must be the answer to the question which we are all posing ourselves: Why did the present crisis arise? In general terms, its causes have their roots in economic and social policy, in methods of leadership.

On the one hand, the party had taken steps for the development of the country, the improvement of the economy, the raising of the material standard of living of the people and the solution of social questions. On the other hand, the PZPR policy there began to manifest serious errors, and the disregard of the economic laws of socialism was making itself felt with growing force.

There can be no doubt that changes in economic policy were essential Unfortunately, the leadership of the party and the leadership of the government saw an opportunity to eliminate disproportions primarily by raising prices. At the same time this coincided with the concealment and painting over of the real situation in the economy.

Having described the main directions of the PZPR's efforts aimed at overcoming the economic stagnation and raising the labor activity and civil responsibility of the population, Kania said that the PZPR's task is to concern itself with ensuring that social policy is implemented in the interests of the whole of society and promotes the implementation of socialist principles.

He dwelt on the place and the role of the trade unions. He noted that in the fraternal socialist countries trade unions occupy more important positions than in Poland and have at their disposal broad possibilities. In the Polish trade unions a process of renewal is developing, work is being appraised critically, and their new tasks are being determined.

Our party, he stressed, believes in the maturity of Polish workers. We are confident that the trade union movement will eliminate all the discord which contradicts the interests of socialism and the working class.

An important place in the activity of the party will be taken up by problems of agriculture. More than 45 percent of the whole population lives in the countryside. The development of other branches of the economy, too, and the social situation in the country depend on the rural inhabitants.

A particularly important place among social organizations is taken up by the socialist youth unions. Party organs, state authority at all levels and the economic administration should create the conditions for the genuine participation of youth in the solution of the country's problems.

The PZPR is the leading force of the people, he went on to stress. This position of the party expresses the general laws of the historical progress of the construction of socialism, and it is confirmed by all the historical experience of People's Poland. The working class and all the people want the party to implement its guiding role better, and its policy to guarantee the implementation of their class interests and to ensure the conditions for the development of Poland.

The report laid stress on raising the demands made on communists over many decades, S. Kania said, the members of the party have been making sacrifices and suffering privations for their convictions, for the cause of the working class and the people. Outstanding personalities have grown up in this struggle. But now as then the main characteristic of a communist remains an active attitude to what is going on, and determination to transform reality in accordance with the ideals of socialism and the interests of the workers. This is indissolubly linked with the quality of the party ranks. Let there be fewer of us, but we must be convinced and decisive, consciously taking upon ourselves the obligation to serve the socialist fatherland.

The dramatic conflicts and the continuing crisis which our country is undergoing have given rise to the hope in anticommunist centers that all this can be used to change the balance of forces in Europe. And of course, at the expense of Poland, and its interests. In this connection it is essential to state decisively: Our party and people will never allow the positions to be broken which we have gained thanks to the victory in World War II, and then thanks to socialism.

Our people live in secure borders, Kania stressed. This situation is unusually favorable. It allows us to solve even the most difficult problems in calm, and with a feeling of external security. The alliance with the USSR, and the friendly relations we are developing with all countries of the socialist community are of permanent value for the Polish people. We will go on attaching the greatest significance to them.

In the recent difficult months the trust in our party and the understanding of the character of our difficulties by our friends in the socialist countries have been factors of essential significance. Together with the fraternal countries we shall strengthen the defense-political union of the Warsaw Pact, a decisive factor in the consolidation of the security of the states of the socialist community and of peace in Europe. We shall consistently expand and implement the program of socialist integration within the framework of CEMA.

We are evaluating the situation in a sober way, underlined the first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee. We also know full well that in our country there are resolute opponents of socialism. For them the mistakes and shortcomings are merely a pretext for attacks on authority. They do not want to improve anything or to believe in any kind of renovation but they thirst for political struggle and therefore fan anxiety and sow demogogy and anarchy.

In conclusion he said that many party organizations are coming out with a proposal to call an extraordinary PZPR congress. Serious arguments of a political nature speak for this too.

In the debates on the report of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo, the participants in the plenum stressed the necessity of decisive actions with the aim of stabilizing the situation and correcting miscalculations and errors which had been allowed to occur in the development of the economy, and of counteracting the enemies of socialism in Poland.

A decision was adopted on the results of the discussion which approved the evaluations and the main lines of ideological and political and social and economic activity contained in the report by the PZPR Central Committee first secretary. The Central Committee admitted the necessity of beginning preparations for the ninth extraordinary party congress.

The decision sets out the task of perfecting socialist democracy. At the same time the obligations of all party organs and organizations is stressed to act boldly against negative phenomena in public life, and to struggle against antisocialist forces.

An important task of the PZPR Central Committee is the constant strengthening of our alliances, the improvement of the participation and activity of Poland in the framework of CEMA, and also in the joint defense system, the Warsaw Pact, says the plenum decision.

The plenum introduced a number of changes in the membership and candidate membership of the PZPR Central Committee.

PAP INTERVIEW WITH POLISH FINANCE MINISTER REPORTED

LD031540 Moscow TASS in English 0954 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Text] Warsaw, 3 Oct (PAP)--In an interview for the POLISH PRESS AGENCY, Finance Minister Marian Krzak said that no "new zloty" would be introduced and announced new incentives for saving by the population. Minister Krzak said that an economic reform is the condition for raising the role of the zloty. Minister Krzak said:

"The zloty is worth as much as it can buy. Of course, we can take the example of other countries, and introduce a 'new zloty', but this would only create appearances, whereas the operation is very costly. The zloty's role and prestige can be raised only by observing the rule that only true work effects are paid for.

"Raising the role of currency is conditioned by carrying through an economic reform, where the principle 'equal pay for equal work' will be applied towards employees and whole plants. This needs time but it must be done."

"We want more intensive activities for saving in the whole economy to start this month. This means not only diminishing state expenses for aims of lesser current importance, but also a permanent liquidation of expenses which run contrary to the idea of effective economy.

"Currently, population's savings kept in Polish banks amount to 477 thousand million zlotys. Thirty-six thousand million zlotys came in during the past 12 months. The average per capita savings figure is almost 13,500 zlotys. This indicator is still too low compared to other countries, despite the fact that Poland has a specific situation: For a number of years now, the growth of the wages fund has been bigger than the growth of market production.

"The 'empty space' in goods production is getting bigger all the time. On the other hand, the supplies of goods to the market has gone down considerably in result of raw-material troubles and the recent strikes. This is one of the reasons why we want to encourage people to save money. This way, we are creating incentives for laying demand aside for the coming years." "We will raise the interest rate on all kinds of deposits, with special preference to long-term deposits. Unable to raise the purchase power of the zloty, we want to at least raise its price--the interest rate. People's anxiety over their hard currency accounts in banks is unjustified. We will never let the trust put in our banks to be undermined. We noted a considerable slump in hard currency savings over August. We came through this pressure on banks. Currently, the situation is back to normal. Over 600 million dollars is deposited in private accounts. We estimate that many million dollars more are circulating round the country."

PRAVDA ON POLISH ECONOMIC TIES WITH USSR, CEMA

LD061125 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Oct 80 p 5

[Correspondent O. Losoto dispatch: "Cooperation Develops"]

[Text] Warsaw, 1 Oct--The Polish central and local press, radio and television are publishing and broadcasting materials about bilateral cooperation between the Polish People's Republic and the fraternal socialist countries and about Poland's active participation in the activity of the Warsaw Pact organization and CEMA.

As local commentators note, the USSR is Poland's major trading partner. Poland today imports 100 percent of its natural gas and saw timber and about 80 percent of its oil, cotton and iron ore needs from the land of soviets. Supplies from the USSR of machines and various equipment are also of great significance for the development of basic sectors of the republic's national economy. Poland meets about 28 percent of its imports needs in consumer goods by means of purchases from the Soviet Union. In turn the USSR obtains sulfur, copper, ships, excavators, construction and road machines and equipment for the food and light industries in Poland.

Moreover, an important place in economic cooperation between the two countries is occupied by production cooperation and specialization and also scientific and technical ties and participation in implementing long-term targeted cooperation programs.

Like other CEMA countries too, Poland is participating in constructing power and raw materials projects on USSR territory. In particular, Polish specialists are engaged in projects at the Khmelnitskiy and other nuclear power stations. One hundred Polish specialists are currently working on these construction sites. After the commissioning of the AES, Poland will receive 1.2 billion kilowatt-hours of electricity in 1984 and twice that amount in 1985. In the future electricity supplies are planned to be increased to 6 billion kilowatt-hours per year.

The Zurawica-Medyka-Boguszow railroad junction is in continuous operation. This "dry port" handles reciprocal shipments between the USSR and Poland. In 1980 it has already processed over 9 million tons of Soviet raw materials and goods needed for the functioning of Poland's national economy.

HUNGARIAN GOVERNMENT DEBATE ON PRODUCTION TASKS REPORTED

LD061533 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Oct 80 Morning Edition p 4

[B. Rodionov article under the rubric "On International Themes": "Following a Proven Course"]

[Text] At its fall session the Hungarian National Assembly approved the program for the activity of the republic's government delivered by G. Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers. [paragraph continues]

This program, based on the decisions of the 12th MSZMP Congress, provides for the further improvement of socialist Hungary's political and economic mechanism. In discussing the program great attention was paid to tried and tested methods of developing socialist democracy including the activation of the work of councils of all levels, and deputies' commissions and groups, the regular coordination of the viewpoints of the government, ministries and plant administration with the trade unions, and the more profound involvement of the labor collectives in production management.

The speakers mentioned with satisfaction the enhancement of socialist national unity and the fact that the communists and nonparty people, the older generations and young people, Hungarians and representatives of other ethnic groups living in the country, atheists and believers are pooling their efforts will full conviction in building a flourishing socialist motherland. The report delivered by J. Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, and the speeches delivered by the delegates also contained criticism of bureaucratic distortions and certain discords in the life of society. "When we say that we are marching along the path of socialist democracy, we are thinking of the roads and tasks of our party, the Hungarian working class, and our people. And let no one try to engage in the development of our socialist democracy, from outside," Comrade J. Kadar warned, having in mind the unbidden "prompters" from the West who are always ready to interfere in the affairs of a socialist state and society.

The Hungarian economy is undergoing a strict test at present.

The session stated that the progress in preparing the new 5-year plan and the progress of foreign economic consultations with the CEMA countries will enable the country to present the new 5-year plan for examination by parliament before the end of the year. In accordance with the instructions of the 12th MSZMP Congress, the main economic tasks of the forthcoming 5-year plan will be to maintain balance in the national economy (between exports and imports, the population's purchasing power and total consumer goods available, between manpower requirements and limited labor resources, a strict energy balance and so forth), and, in the interests of this goal and taking into account the situation in the world economy, to achieve 3-percent average annual increase in the national income.

The session also mentioned the successes which have been achieved. Thus, this year almost complete equilibrium was achieved in current trade with the capitalist countries. The collectives of a number of enterprises well known in the Soviet Union such as (Medikor), (Khinoin), the (Babolna) agricultural combine and others achieved tangible results. Hungary has strengthened its positions in the agrarian export market: in terms of per capita meat production the country shares second or third place in Europe, while it is in the world's top five for the average wheat and corn yield. Behind these successes lie the initiative and creative quest of labor collectives and economic leaders making skillful use of the extensive rights granted to them and assuming the burden of crucial decisions.

An organic component of the government program is the continuation of Hungary's foreign policy course aimed at strengthening peace in Europe and throughout the world in fraternal alliance with the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact states. The special significance, in the present complex international situation, of the Soviet initiatives and proposals made by the Soviet Union at the UN General Assembly session was stressed from the session's rostrum.

The results of the discussion in the Hungarian Parliament's Hall of Sessions have reaffirmed that socialist Hungary is successfully finding answers to the complex questions raised by our time.

POPULARITY OF DETENTE LINKED TO OPPOSITION LOSSES IN FRG ELECTION

LD061808 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 6 Oct 80

[From the "International Diary" program, presented by Valentin Gubernatov and Yevgeniy Osipovskiy]

[Summary] In the Bundestag elections the Schmidt coalition has further consolidated its position. In a television interview Schmidt stated that the results have improved the chances of the government continuing its foreign political course directed toward detente, arms control and international cooperation. LE MATIN notes that the success is clearly linked to the Ostpolitik conducted by Schmidt. The majority of FRG citizens are in favor of the continuation of the policy of detente.

"It is precisely this latter circumstance which, on the other hand, caused the tangible losses which the opposition CSU/CDU block suffered at the elections. Their attempts to cast doubt on the expediency of detente is meeting with resistance from FRG citizens. The British paper, THE FINANCIAL TIMES underlines that Strauss' party is viewed in the FRG as manifestly rightwing. It is precisely this that was responsible for its defeat."

PRESS CONFERENCE ON AFGHAN TRIP BY FRG JOURNALISTS REPORTED

LD061605 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Oct 80 p 5

[TASS report: "Liars Exposed"]

[Text] Bonn, 2 Oct--The fabrications of West German propaganda and the slanderous items which are published daily by the bourgeois and primarily the Springer press have nothing in common with the real life of the Afghan people and their struggle against outside aggression, it was stated at a press conference here by West German journalists Michael (Opperskalski), Guenther Neuberger and Gerhardt Paul, who have spent a month touring various Democratic Republic of Afghanistan cities.

"We saw a people fully determined to defend the April revolution gains against the encroachments of external reaction and to build a new and happy life in their country," the journalists stressed. "At literally every step we were convinced that the endless yarns spun by the bourgeois press quoting reports from unnamed 'travelers' and some 'diplomatic circles' in Kabul regarding the 'occupation' of Afghanistan and 'popular uprisings' are utter lies.

"Yes, we saw ruins, we saw photographs of people who had been killed, and we saw many weapons," G. Neuberger remarked. "But they were schools and state farms destroyed by bandits who had made their way into Afghanistan from the territory of Pakistan and China."

We cannot recall without indignation the statements made about Afghanistan in the press and on FRG television by Christian Democratic Party Bundestag Deputy J. Todenhoefer. We saw the true face of those whom Todenhoefer and all bourgeois propaganda call 'freedom fighters.' People who murder civilian inhabitants on the sly, who wreak brutal reprisal against not only teachers but also schoolchildren, people who destroy crops--that is who these "freedom fighters" are, the journalists stressed.

"On returning home we proposed to many major FRG press organs that they publish our reportages and photographs of our trip to Afghanistan. [paragraph continues]

Everywhere we were given a categorical refusal. The bourgeois journals and newspapers which pride themselves on being "informed," "independent," and "free" do not want to bring their readers words of truth about Afghanistan."

MUNICH BOMBING SEEN AS EVIDENCE OF NEO-NAZI GROWTH IN FRG

LD061557 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Oct 80 p 5

[Vladimir Mikhaylov "Commentator's Column": "Munich Again?"]

[Text] Bonn--The bomb exploision perpetrated by Neo-Nazis at a folk festival in Munich has rocked the country. It not only took 12 human lives and crippled many of the 215 injured but also shattered the myth of the "insignificance" and "harmlessness" of neo-Nazism in the FRG.

Now this myth is being hurriedly galvanized. Only a day after being detained six members of a neo-Nazi militarized group were allowed home along with their leader Hoffman. Storm trooper Keller, who threw the bomb, has been declared a "lone criminal." Who put the bomb into the hands of this 21-year-old youth and made a killer out of him? Keller himself cannot now reply--he died in the explosion.

But the reactionaries will not succeed in covering their tracks. "Neofascists do not come to us straight from hell, from the other world," the newspaper KOELNER STADTAN-ZEIGER writes. "They need a very real, earthly environment from which to emerge." There are approximately 200 old and new neo-Nazi organizations operating without hindrance in the FRG, ranging from the union of former SS men to the recently formed "National Socialist Action Front" and the "National Socialist German Workers Party," which openly make it their aim to revive a fascist system of the Hitlerite trend. Many newspapers engage in turning the criminal past inside out, presenting it to youth as an alluring future. Neo-Nazis--and this has now been confirmed by the FRG minister of the interior--maintain strong ties with kindred organizations in Italy, Belgium, France, Britain, the United States and a number of Latin American countries, endeavoring to give the movement an international character.

Anticommunism and anti-Sovietism, which are propagated in the country by all the parliamentary parties, are the chief culture medium of neo-Nazism. Strauss, leader of the Christian Democratic Union/Christian Social Union opposition grouping, has cynically attempted to turn even the blood shed in Munich into proof of the existence of the "Red danger." He called the explosion the handiwork of "persons suspected of intelligence activities for the GDR." What is this, if not an attempt to use unscrupulous methods to divert West German public attention from the neo-Nazi threat?

The reanimation of neo-Nazism in the FRG is taking place simultaneously with the intensification of anticommunism and anti-Sovietism, which are being used to justify the arms buildup policy. And it is no coincidence that the country's democratic circles, raising the question of banning all neo-Nazi organizations and stopping misanthropic propaganda, are at the same time opposed to the arms peace policy and to attempts to return the world to the cold war times.

CHERNUKHA COMMENTS ON PORTUGUESE ELECTION RESULTS

LD062339 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Text] The latest Protuguese parliamentary elections took place on Sunday. As in the intermediate ones in December of last year, the bloc of rightwing parties, the so-called Democratic Alliance, won the majority of the 250 seats of the republic's Assembly. It has further increased its representation in parliament. Our Lisbon correspondent, Vladislav Chernukha, reports:

The Socialists, who formed a coalition with two small parties, have worsened their position in the republic's Assembly. The United People's Alliance, created by the Communist Party and the Portuguese Democratic Movement, has also lost deputies. Several circumstances affected the results of yesterday's elections, first and foremost the fragmentation of the democratic forces; and responsibility for this falls upon the opportunistic leadership of the Socialist Party, which rejected the communists' repeated proposals for joint action. A certain influence on the election's outcome was exerted by the divisive activity of leftwing groups, which virtually played into the hands of reaction.

An important factor in the winning of a parliamentary majority by the rightwing parties was their establishment of control over state organs of mass information. First and foremost, this is a matter of transforming television and radio into mouthpieces of reactionary propaganda which is of no small importance in a country where approximately one third of the population is illiterate. By means of demagogy and promises, the bloc rightwing parties managed to tip the scales of yesterday's election in its favor, and this allows them to form a government and stay in power for 4 more years. Now the right intends to radically review the progressive constitution and dissolve the Revolutionary Council, which is the guarantor of revolutionary gains. Sa Carneiro, the leader of the rightwingers, reminded at a press conference today that this was the primary task.

Observers express no doubt that the efforts of the right to return the country to a pre-revolutionary order will meet with the resolute resistance of the workers and all democratic forces.

IZVESTIYA CITES TURKISH PRESS ON GOVERNMENT PROGRAM

LD061453 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Oct 80 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Government Program"]

[Text] Ankara, 1 Oct--Turkey's National Security Council, which has temporarily assumed the functions of the state's supreme legislative organ, has unanimously approved the new government's program presented by Prime Minister B. Ulusu. The cabinet which he has formed comprises 27 persons including 7 former military figures. Ilter Turkmen, cadre diplomat, former Turkish ambassador to the USSR and former general secretary of the Turkish Foreign Ministry, has been appointed foreign minister.

In an interview with the newspaper MILLIYET, B. Ulusu indicated that the government program is aimed at normalizing the state's economic and domestic political life. He stressed that one of his government's main aims is to "defend the principles of Kemal Ataturk--the founder of modern Turkey--against all attacks." The local press notes that the new government, guided by one of Ataturk's principles--"peace in the country, peace throughout the world"--intends maintaining relations of good neighborliness and fruitful cooperation with all Turkey's neighbors.

The government program also contains promises on a rapid transition to the parliamentary system, a revision of the constitution and changes in the laws on elections and political parties.

LA STAMPA CITED ON U.S. CHEMICAL WEAPONRY PLANS FOR ITALY

LD070835 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Oct 80 Morning Edition p 4

[Correspondent N. Paklin dispatch under the rubric "Notes Apropos": "Serious Concern"; from the "World Today" feature compiles by Yu. Romanov]

[Tex] A report has filtered into local newspapers from circles close to the NATO leadership that it is intended to deploy American chemical weapons in Italy. "For several months now," the well-informed Turin newspaper LA STAMPA writes, "The United States has been holding both bilateral and multilateral talks within the NATO framework with its allies with a view to deploying combat chemical weapons in West Europe in the eighties."

The newspaper reports that West Germany rejects such Pentagon solicitations "for political and psychological reasons," whereas Britain intends to "examine" this question. The United States may adopt a decision to deploy chemical weapons at NATO bases in Italy, LA STAMPA emphasizes. Although the newspaper does not say so directly, it makes it clear that this decision could be adopted regardless of the Italian Government.

Italy is a densely populated country. The deployment of potent chemical gases on its territory in the vicinity of cities is fraught with very serious consequences for the population not only under war conditions but also in peacetime. Experience attests that faults and other "accidents" frequently occur at dumps of this sort in the United States, and the possibility that they could also occur in Italy certainly cannot be ruled out. This is reported by N. Paklin, our Rome correspondent.

ZAGLADIN RECEIVES UK 'PUBLIC' DELEGATION FOR TALKS

LD061611 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Oct 80 p 4

[TASS report: "Useful Exchange of Opinions"]

[Excerpts] A meeting of representatives of the Soviet and British public, organized by the Union of Soviet Friendship Societies, ended in Moscow on 2 October. The theme was the relaxation of international tension and Soviet-British relations.

V.V. Zagladin, deputy chairman of the USSR parliamentary group and first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department, received the British participants in the meeting.

During the talk, which passed in a friendly atmosphere, the firm conviction was expressed that in the international situation which is emerging it is necessary to do everything possible to ensure the development of the detente process and ensure that the peoples of Europe can live in conditions of peace, security and mutual cooperation.

REPORTS ON IRANIAN-IRAQI FIGHTING ON 6 OCTOBER

LD061318 Moscow TASS in English 1220 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Text] Baghdad, 6 Oct, TASS--A communique of Iraq's Revolutionary Command Council circulated here says that Iraq has decided to continue combat actions against Iran as "Iran has violated the 3-day cease-fire enforced by Iraq from October 5."

The communique says Iraqi troops repelled assaults by Iranian forces and forced them to retreat.

Iranian air planes struck several targets in the area of Mosul and Kirkuk and in the Provinces of Erbil, Salemiyeh and Salah-ad-Din.

Iraqi airplanes attacked several places in Iran, burning down oil reservoirs in Dehloran and bombing concentrations of Iranian troops near Dezul. 20 hostile helicopters were destroyed or damaged in an air raid on the Kermanshah Airport. There were air strikes on industrial sites in Tabriz, southern Tehran and the Mehrabad Airport in the Iranian capital.

Tehran, 6 Oct, TASS--The newspaper KEYHAN writes that Iraqi tank columns were made to roll back 40 to 50 kilometre away from the town of Ahvaz in some directions and continued to retreat to the border. Iraqi airplanes yesterday placed missile fire on Tehran's western areas where the international airport Mehrabad is. Several Iraqi planes were shot down.

Iraqi airplanes also bombarded Tabriz, Abadan, Ahvaz, Khorramshahr, Dezful and other towns. A communique of the Prime Minister's Office reports that an Iranian counter-attack in the Khorramshahr area made Iraqi troops retreat to the border settlement of Shalmohi.

A communique of the joint staff of the Iranian Armed Forces says that Iranian aircraft bombed and shelled a number of military targets on Iraqi territory.

STATESMANSHIP, COMMON SENSE URGED ON IRAQ, IRAN

LD061535 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 40, 3 Oct 80 pp 12-13

[A. Usvatov article: "The Flames Must Be Put Out"]

[Excerpts] The armed conflict between Iraq and Iran, after beginning with border clashes, has rapidly moved beyond this framework to assume the nature of a broad war. The two sides' aircraft are bombing cities and military and economic sites deep inside enemy territory. In most cases the targets of such attacks are airfields, bridges, railroads and roads, and also oil refineries, oil storage tanks and ports.

As a result of the military operations the exportation of oil and petroleum products by the two warring countries has stopped completely (including exportation via Iraqi pipelines through Syria, Lebanon and Turkey). But it is reported that deliveries of liquid fuel from the remaining oil-extracting states of the Persian Gulf are proceeding without hindrance. True, the British company Lloyds has tripled the insurance tariff for freight being transported in that region.

The war, which "has broken out at the very center of the oil-bearing regions and oil refineries of the two countries, which are among the Near East's major oil producers," is described by the London weekly THE OBSERVER as a "nightmare for the industrially developed (read: capitalist) world." As if it were not detrimental to the developing countries, which, incidentally, unlike the developed states, do not have large fuel reserves. But above all it is causing tremendous damage to the states involved in the bloody conflict themselves--Iraq and Iran.

There is no doubt that this war between two states belonging to the nonalignment movement and adhering to anti-imperialist positions greatly weakens those countries themselves in the face of the intensified intrigues of imperialism, and at the same time causes discord in the world anti-imperialist front and creates a serious threat to peace and international security.

That is why the armed conflict which has broken out cannot fail to arouse profound concern and anxiety among all friends of the Iraqi and Iranian peoples, all of who value the cause of peace and national independence. "This fratricidal conflict," the Algerian Agency APS writes, "is detrimental to the anti-imperialist movement and particularly weakens the ranks of Arabs and Muslims at a time when they are facing the most serious crisis in their history--the crisis which has arisen as a result of the conspiracy among Israel, Egypt and the United States, which have united into a single camp."

Y. 'Arafat, leader of the PLO, has called on Baghdad and Tehran to end the bloodshed and find by peaceful means the necessary solution to the differences which have arisen. "Jerusalem calls on you, Palestine needs you," he stated.

Stressing that neither the Iranians nor the Iraqis can have an interest in extending the conflict, Paris' L'HUMANITE writes: "Let neither side forget that all peoples have a single common enemy--imperialism--and that the settlement of the conflict by means of talks between Tehran and Baghdad is necessary for the security of all."

This is particularly important in that the imperialists dream of how to regain their lost positions in the "Third World" and strike a blow against the national liberation movement.

Since the start of the Iran-Iraq conflict the Carter administration has repeatedly declared its "neutrality" and "noninterference." On 27 September White House Press Secretary J. Powell called on the press to avoid "panic statements" in connection with a possible crisis over oil deliveries from the Persian Gulf. Such statements, he said, would "not only fail to accord with reality but would have adverse consequences." Nonetheless, on the pretext of ensuring "safety of navigation" through the Strait of Hormuz Washington set about knocking together some kind of Western "international naval forces" which would also be prepared for military interference. Why? To impose its terms on the sides!

The American naval armada in the Indian Ocean (and according to information quoted by a Pentagon spokesman on 23 September, it comprises 31 ships, including 2 aircraft carriers--the Eisenhower and the Midway) is now forming in the Arabian Sea. Two U.S. warships are already in the Persian Gulf.

Moreover, commentator J. Anderson reported in the Washington POST on the Carter administration's secret plans for using even nuclear weapons in the "unstable region" of the Near East and the Persian Gulf in the event of an "emergency." In a word, Washington is apparently seriously intending to play with fire. A senseless, adventurist game! And it is not surprising that countries like the FRG and Japan have rejected Washington's idea of "collective policing."

Most of the world's states, albeit for different reasons, are expressing anxiety about the Iranian-Iraqi conflict which has broken out and warning against imperialist interference, which is fraught with unpredictable consequences. The statement by Egyptian President A. as-Sadat was clearly out of tune with this, and amounted, indeed, to provocation. In an interview for Dutch television he did no more and no less than urge the United States to "adopt the necessary measures" without delay.

The interests of international peace and security, the interests of the countries involved in the fratricidal conflict themselves, demand the sppediest ending of the bloodshed. Statesmanship and commonsense must triumph over ephemeral ambitions.

The UN Security Council, reflecting the concern of the entire world community, adopted a resolution on 28 September calling on Iran and Iraq to refrain from the further use of force and settle the dispute by peaceful means on the basis of justice and international law, consenting to mediation to resolve their conflict. At the same time the resolution includes an appeal to other countries to take no steps which could cause an even greater deterioration in the situation.

ZA RUBEZHOM ON SYRIAN DEVELOPMENT, SOVIET TIES

LD061507 [Editorial Report] Moscow ZA RUBEZHOM in Russian No 41, Signed to Press on 2 October 1980, publishes on pages 12 and 13 a 5,000-word Damascus dispatch from Yevgeniy Korshunov, IZVESTIYA correspondent in the Near East, under the headline "Syria: Difficult but Fruitful Days." After quoting Mahmud Madid, chairman of the Syrian People's Council, on the "fierce campaign" launched against Syria by "the United States, Israel and imperialist and reactionary forces," he notes: "Of course, not everything is easy and simple in the country today," and goes on to describe recent incidents provoked by "internal reaction," including last summer's offensive against the present regime and the Ba'th Party. "Reactionaries of all hues united in this offensive--ultraright and ultraleft, 'Muslim brothers' and Maoists, figures from bourgeois parties long disbanded, big merchants, adventurists dreaming of gaining power and former dabblers in politics who have forfeited the people's trust." During the killings, "some prominent members of the Syrian Communist Party also died a martyr's death." Korshunov then outlines the aims of the Muslim brotherhood and cites President Hafiz al-Asad's assertions that "behind the organizers of pogroms and killings are the CIA, Israeli intelligence and the agents of As-Sadat and those Arab circles which are displeased with the direction of Syria's socieconomic development and its resolute struggle against imperialist plans in the Middle East." Korshunov then outlines popular opposition to "reactionaries" within the country, and states: "The calculations of foreign and internal reaction on destabilizing and overthrowing the regime were not justified. Events did not go according to the models elaborated and tested by the CIA in Chile and certain other Third World countries. Korshunov then gives a brief account of the Muslim brotherhood's activities and history.

There follows an account of Soviet-Syrian cooperation in various spheres of the Syrian economy, particularly construction. Korshunov describes joint Soviet-Syrian work on railroad and other projects, and cites interviews with Syrian workers on these projects. The reportage concludes:

"Cooperation between the USSR and Syria in the international arena is strengthening constantly. Last October Hafiz al-Asad, general secretary of the Ba'th Party and Syrian president, came to the Soviet Union on an official friendly visit as head of a Syrian party and government delegation. Last January A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, went to Damascus at the invitation of the Syrian leadership on an official friendly visit. In May, a USSR Supreme Soviet delegation also paid a visit.

"The joint Soviet-Syrian communiques published as a result of those meetings constantly stressed the two sides' resolute condemnation of the attempts by imperialist forces, above all the United States, to undermine the relaxation of tension and strike a blow against the national liberation movement. The communiques reassert that the USSR and Syria resolutely reject the Camp David deal and the Egyptian-Israeli collusion and condemn the path of separate deals and talks between Tel Aviv and Cairo under Washington's auspices on the so-called 'Palestinian autonomy,' the colonization of the occupied Arab territories and Zionist repressions against the Palestinian people. The two sides stressed repeatedly their determination jointly to continue the struggle to achieve a just, all-embracing settlement in the Near East on the basis of the complete withdrawal of Israel's troops from all the Arab territories occupied in 1967, including the eastern part of Jerusalem, and the implementation of the inalienable national rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including the rights to self-determination and the creation of their own independent state, as well as the Palestinians' right to return to their homes in accordance with existing UN decisions.

"The two sides' views also coincide on the other main problems of international life. The USSR and Syria often adopt identical positions in the international arena.

"Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad and other Syrian state, political and party figures have repeatedly made statements placing a high assessment on the development of friendship and cooperation between the peoples of Syria and the USSR and stressed the need for an alliance between Syria and the USSR and the other socialist countries in the struggle against imperialism and reaction and for Syria's development along the path of political and socioeconomic progress.

"The Soviet leaders, in turn, have expressed the conviction that the development of the traditional relations of lasting friendship and all-round cooperation between the Soviet Union and Syria will reliably serve the interests of our countries' peoples and the cause of ensuring lasting peace in the Near East.

"Soviet people are gratified by the Syrian people's successes and are sure that the battle they are waging today will be won."

IZVESTIYA CARRIES ARTICLE ON AN-NASIR DEATH ANNIVERSARY

LD061037 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 September 1980 Morning Edition carries on page 5 a 1,000-word article by Yu. Solovyev pegged to the 10th anniversary of J. 'Abd an-Nasir's death and entitled "Egypt's Loyal Son." The article covers An-Nasir's political career, stressing his advocacy of a "political solution of Near East settlement" and stating that he "warned against the dangerous consequences of following the path of separate deals."

JAMAICAN PEOPLE'S NATIONAL PARTY CONFERENCE OPENS

Delegation from USSR

LD031611 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Oct 80 p 4

[Unattributed report: "To People's National Party Conference"]

[Text] A representative of the CPSU--Comrade A.F. Rumyantsev, member of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission and chief editor of EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA--left for Kingston 1 October at the invitation of Jamaica's ruling People's National Party to participate in the 42d People's National Party Conference.

Proceedings at Congress

LD052100 Moscow TASS in English 1959 GMT 5 Oct 80

[Text] Montego Bay, Jamaica, 5 Oct, TASS--TASS special correspondent O. Kolesnikov writes:

Chairman of the People's National Party (PNP) D. Thompson pointed to the tremendous advantages of socialism, which opens broad vistas for all-round economic and scientific technical development, versatile and fruitful cooperation between the states of the socialist community.

Addressing the current annual (42nd) conference of the ruling People's National Party of Jamaica, he pointed out that it was only due to the victory of the revolution in Cuba, its firm and lasting ties with the Soviet Union that the participation of a Cuban citizen became possible in the joint Soviet-Cuban outer space flight according to the Intercosmos program. A. Tamayo Mendez, the PNP chairman stressed, represented in outer space not only Cuba, but also the peoples of Latin America, the Caribbean basin and other developing states.

Reports at the conference were delivered by PNP General Secretary Duncan and leader of the People's National Party Prime Minister Michael Manley. Their speeches centered on consolidation of all progressive forces of the country on the eve of the general elections and ensuring at them victory for the People's National Party with the aim of continuing and strengthening the social gains, the country's advancement along the road of socialist orientation.

The conference was welcomed by representatives of foreign socialist and communist parties as well as national liberation movements, which expressed support for the present Government of Jamaica, its struggle against imperialism and home reaction. They also expressed solidarity with the struggle of the Jamaican people for the strengthening of political and economic independence and wished the people of Jamaica success in building a society free from exploitation and oppression.

PARAGUAYAN GOVERNMENT ALLEGEDLY UNDERGOING DEEP CRISIS

PY040232 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Spanish to Latin America 0130 GMT 4 Oct 80

[From newscast]

[Text] The Paraguayan secret police has arrested Domingo Laino, an outstanding opponent and president of the authentic radical Liberal Party. Laino has been subject to harassment for many years. He has been tortured and hurt in Stroessner's fascist jails. This time Stroessner plans to charge the patriot with participating in the execution of former Nicaraguan dictator Anastasio Somoza.

Somoza's death has awakened deep-rooted fear in the Paraguayan dictator. Stroessner fears that next time it will be his turn, according to the Brazilian daily O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO. The dictator no longer trusts his own army and the Paraguayan regime is undergoing a deep crisis, the daily states.

SENTENCING OF DISSIDENTS ON 4 OCT REPORTED

NC042111 Paris AFP in English 2104 GMT 4 Oct 80

[Text] Moscow, 4 Oct (AFP)--Soviet dissident Valeriy Abramkin today was sentenced to three years in prison camp for "diffusion of anti-Soviet lies." Mr Abramkin, 32, a former biologist, had been an editorial staff member of the clandestine magazine POISKI (RESEARCH). Arrested in December 1979, Mr Abramkin went on trial four days ago. He pleaded guilty to the charges, and his attorney called the evidence presented insufficient for such a sentence. Another staff member of the magazine, Victor Sokirko, tried on the same charges, received a three-year suspended sentence on Wednesday after having "confessed his errors." A third staff member, Yuriy Grimm, is to be sentenced next Wednesday.

ATHEIST EDUCATION DEBATED BY GORKOM PLENUM IN LITHUANIA

LD061103 Vilnyus SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 25 Sep 80 p 2

[ELTA report: "Fostering a Materialist World Outlook"]

[Text] Over 70 agitators and organizers of atheist work and members of sectional atheist councils are engaged in a specialized school which is in its fourth year of operation under the Kaunas Aushra Association of Public Services Enterprises and Organizations. There are 214 atheist councils in operation at enterprises, institutions and schools in Kaunas. A 23 September Kaunas Gorkom Plenum discussed primary party organizations' tasks in further improving the atheist education of working people and students. Gorkom Second Secretary Yu. Yarushyavichyus made a report. V. Mikuchyauskas, first secretary of Kaunas Gorkom, took part in the plenum's work.

BAKU GORKOM PLENUM DISCUSSES ROLE OF REPORT, ELECTION MEETINGS

LD031017 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 27 Sep 80 p 2

[Unattributed report: "Let Us Greet the 26th CPSU Congress With New Labor Successes"]

[Excerpts] A Baku Gorkom plenum was held on 24 September in the F.E. Dzerzhinskiy Club. The question of convening the 44th Baku city party conference was discussed. A.G. Kerimov, first secretary of Baku Gorkom, delivered the report. The plenum resolved to convene the 44th Baku city party conference be held on 25 December 1980. The conference agenda was approved and the representation norm and procedure for electing delegates were established. The plenum discussed the enhancement of the role of report and election meetings in mobilizing communists and labor collectives in Baku city for a fitting greeting to the 26th CPSU Congress. A report was delivered by L.A. Sokolov, second secretary of Baku Gorkom. The final speech was made by A.G. Kerimov, first secretary of Baku Gorkom.

A resolution was adopted on the matter under discussion.

The plenum participants expressed confidence that the Baku party organization, under the leadership of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, would conduct reports and elections at a high organizational and political level, insure a further increase in the militancy of party organizations and development of the creative initiative of all working people in the city and mobilize them even more vigorously for a fitting greeting to the 26th CPSU Congress.

ROMANOV ATTENDS LENINGRAD CITY SOVIET SESSION

LD061049 Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA 16 Sep 80 p 1

[Excerpts] LENTASS--The third session of the Leningrad city soviet, 17th convocation, was held yesterday. It discussed measures to step up environmental conservation and improve sanitation in Leningrad in the light of the decisions of the third session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 10th convocation. The session was attended by G.V. Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secertary of Leningradskiy Obkom, and obkom Bureau members B. S. Andreyev, R.S. Bobovikov, A.R. Dumachev, V.G. Zakharov, V.A. Neopikhanov, Yu. F. Solovyev and M.I. Sorokin.

TADZHIKISTAN PLENUM CONCENTRATES ON CADRE WORK

LD060807 [Editorial Report] Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian on 5 September 1980 carries on pages 2-3 an 11,000-word unattributed abbreviated account of the report entitled "Special Attention to Work With Cadres" delivered by D.R. Rasulov, first secretary of the Tadzhikistan CP Central Committee at the Tadzhikstan CP Central Committee plenum in Dushanbe on 4 September. Rasulov reviews progress in implementing the current 5-year plan in Tadzhikistan before turning to certain problems faced by the republic in industry, agriculture and party work, focussing in particular upon shortcomings in work, with cadres.

MASHEROV ADDRESSES GUESTS ATTENDING KOMSOMOL RALLY

LD021547 Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 21 Sep 80 p 1

[Text] BELTA --The honored guests of the Ninth All-Union Rally of Victors in the Komsomol members' and young people's tour of locations associated with the Soviet people's revolutionary, combat and labor glory were received at the Belorussian CP Central Committee on 20 September.

Twice Hero of the Soviet Union Marshal of the Soviet Union I. Kh. Bagramyan, chairman of the All-Union Tour Central Staff; twice Hero of the Soviet Union Marshal of the Soviet Union V.I. Chuykov; twice Hero of the Soviet Union Army Gen P. I. Batov, chairman of the Soviet War Veterns' Committee; B.N. Pastukhov, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee, and other honored guests--participants in the Great October Socialist Revolution, Civil and Great Patriotic War veterans, and 5-year plan shock workers--were cordially welcomed by P.M. Masherov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee.

He expressed sense of immense satisfaction at the fact that the rally was taking place in Belorussia and many outstanding Soviet people were participating. The "Red Pathfinders'" quest, he said, is charged with great emotional force and exerts an all-round influence on the education of Soviet people in the spirit of internationalism and continuity of generations.

P.M. Masherov pointed out the need to further deepen and enrich forms of education work in the spirit of enhancing socialist consciousness and for a more responsible attitude toward labor.

He told the honored guests of the Belorussian working people's achievements in the 10th 5-Year Plan, in the period of nationwide preparation for a fitting greeting to the 26th CPSU Congress and dwelt on problems being solved by the republican party organization in the context of overcoming existing shortcomings.

The meeting, which was held in a cordial atmosphere, was attended by A.N. Aksenov, chairman of the Belorussian SSR Council of ministers, V.I. Brovikov, second secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee, and other members and candidate members of the Belorussian CP Central Committee Bureau.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 6 OCT

LD070642 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 6 October. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

In Orenburgskaya the last tons of grain for the 5-year plan have been delivered. Over 19 million tons of grain have been produced in the oblast--mainly high-grade wheats. The Kuban rice harvest is quite good, but rain is delaying cutting and threshing. Still, more than 130,000 hectares have been harvested and 80,000 hectares have been threshed. (0100 GMT)

Mass sugar beet harvesting has started in Dzhambulskaya Oblast, Kazakhstan. Over 37,000 hectares were allocated to this crop and the harvest has been good. (0200 GMT)

Ten out of 12 rayons in north Kazakhstan have fulfilled the annual plan for grain sales to the state; much more corn than planned has been sent to elevators. Sales of grain to the state continue and the grain harvest should be completed in the next few days. Tashkentskaya Oblast farms are today beginning to deliver cotton according to socialist pledges. Eighty percent of the harvest was picked by combines. (0700 GMT)

The threshing of grain has been completed today on the last, 5 million hectares in Altayskiy. The sales of grain to the state are into their third million ton. (1200 GMT)

PREPONDERANCE OF PRIVATE SALES IN PRODUCE MARKETS BEMOANED

LD061405 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 23 Sep 80 p 2

[Report by SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA "investigation team" V. Verstova, P. Guskov, Ye. Komarskikh, I. Serdyukov and A. Usoltsev: "Who Stands at the Market Stall? Concluding Reportage From an Operation"]

[Text] The investigation tours carried out by the editorial boards of the newspaper BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY and SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA have confirmed the opinion stated in many readers' letters that there are many loopholes through which the speculator can find his way behind the stalls in the kolkhoz market.

Another point is obvious too. Administrative measures alone do not produce the desired result in combating speculators. It is not enough to drive away the resale dealer; it is necessary to ensure that the place he now occupies at the stall is not vacant. To this end it is necessary to supply the market with products sold by the producers--the kolkhozes and the owners of private plots. It is more convenient and rational here to conduct the purchasing from the population and the sale of products through RSFSR Potrebsoyuz organizations and the markets themselves. How is this form of procedure utilized?

The current high market prices indicate with great eloquence how insignificant is the role of kolkhozes, consumer cooperatives and the markets themselves in organizing retail trade. But do effective methods exist today for attracting producers to the market?

"They do exist," A.K. Chepurin, chief of the Moscow Markets Administration, told us. "We send our representatives to rayons around Moscow to familiarize kolkhoz members with the rules of retail trade and tell them where they can stay in the city. We have no difficulties with hotels. We send out thousands of invitations every year."

Nonetheless the ranks of kolkhoz members at the stalls are not swelling--on the contrary, they are reducing from year to year. There are several reasons. One of the main ones, the market workers assert, is the lack of motor transportation.

"There are 28 markets in Moscow and we could fill them all," A. K. Chepurin goes on, "if we had the trucks."

On the days when the investigation took place, the Moscow Gorispolkom Main Administration for Motor Transport allocated 197 trucks out of 452 ordered. These figures conceal tons of vegetables and fruit which were not delivered to the markets. But that is not all. The transportation workers' disobliging attitude undermines the kolkhoz members' confidence in the markets, which will result in a further fall in deliveries tomorrow. Muscovites know how long the price of potatoes has remained excessively high this year and how few potatoes are on sale. One reason is delivery difficulties. Yet there is a Moscow Gorispolkom resolution on the allocation of trucks for the markets by the Moscow Gorispolkom Main Administration for Motor Transport. If only it were fulfilled....

It has already been said that it is not compulsory for the rural dweller to take his place at the stall himself. It is even undesirable: After all, it is well known that a day in fall feeds the whole year. So how can people travel about the markets at such a time?

"They can and must," T. M. Skinderova, director of Novosibirsk's Oktyabrskiy Kolkhoz Market says. "But it does not necessarily take a whole day to sell surplus meat, for instance. You only have to bring the products to our market and hand it over in the trade services bureau. We take agricultural products from the population wholesale at prices close to market prices, and we take on the task of selling them retail. It is advantageous to the kolkhoz members, to us and to the purchasers."

But if things are more or less satisfactory with meat at Novosibirsk's Oktyabrskiy Market, matters are not so good with vegetables and potatoes.

"The warehouse areas do not allow us to procure and sell potatoes," they explained to us.

How come? After all, the market area has large, convenient cellars for this purpose. It turns out that they are occupied as storage space for the central department store, the city sports and cultural goods trade center and a shoe store.... Why? And how do other Siberian markets fulfill the useful role of intermediary? At the central kolkhoz market in Krasnoyarsk there are plentiful dried southern fruits, flowers, the fruits of distant sunny lands. There is a shortage only of what is produced on Siberian soil. The rows where they sell local vegetables and berries are empty.... And this is when the season is at its height.

Specialists directly involved in organizing market trade in the kray believe that objective factors have an effect here. The kray is too big, the roads are long....

Of course, factors customarily described as objective must not be disregarded. But how are the local kolkhoz trade leaders tackling these factors?

In the last 3 years, since Ye. A. Glotov has been head of the Krasnoyarskiy Kray Kolkhoz Markets Administration, it has been possible to impose some order on local bazaars: The lines for registering the necessary documents have been reduced and there is no longer a shortage of scales, utensils and protective clothing. But the quantity of goods has not in effect increased.

The kray kolkhoz markets administration decided to create centers headed by nonstaff inspectors for the acquisition of surplus meat and other products. To this end they managed to agree with motor transportation workers on the provision of buses so that major markets could send them out to the rural areas to collect the traders on the appointed day.
[paragraph continues]

A pledge was even adopted to conclude 15,000 contracts with the local population for the supply of products to the markets in 1980. But obstacles arose in the path of the implementation of this good initiative: The local authorities banned the transportation of meat out of the rayons. It is proposed to sell it locally to the state trade system. Such reports are coming in from Yemelyanovskiy, Sukhobuzimskiy, Manskiy, Uyarskiy, Bolshemurtinskiy and other rayons.

Yu. A. Trushkin, deputy chairman of the krayispolkom, was extremely surprised when acquainted with these facts. But it is strange that he was surprised. After all, a letter from the trade administration enumerating most such cases remained unanswered in the krayispolkom for nearly 6 weeks. Obviously it is not only the major construction sites and growing cities that are to blame for the rows of empty market stalls....

So we have explained why the markets have not yet become genuine trade organizers and intermediaries: On the one hand their workers themselves do not show the necessary degree of business activeness, and on the other they do not receive help and support. But why does cooperative trade not compete with the "private" trader? Let us return to the capital.

Cooperative trade is represented on Moscow's markets by...13 stalls. Let us begin with the central market. On sale today are fresh cucumbers. lettuce, cabbages, greens and radishes. There is a line waiting at the stall. The market price of radishes is 25-30 kopeks per bunch; from the cooperatives it is 6 kopeks; carrots are 35 kopeks and 6 kopeks respectively, and dill--15 kopeks a bunch and 20 kopeks a kilogram.

On the days when the stall has a large range of vegetables and fruit, prices on the market fall. That is the truth. But the cooperatives cannot become serious competitors. To be convinced of this you only have to compare the sumptuous rows of trade stalls with the cooperatives' pitiful area. Only 15 square meters, and just try coping with packaging [razvernis s taroy] when the salesman does not even have room to turn around. It must be said that this stall on the central market reflects as clearly as may be the cooperatives' situation in Moscow's markets.

However, even under such straitened circumstances they could offer the Muscovites a wider range of goods. Why do they not do so?

We are in Ramenskiy Rayon. The procurement office here is one of the closest to Moscow. It is not far, no more than 1 hour's journey along an excellent road. Both along the roadside and in the vicinity of Ramenskiy Rayon there are small houses with fenced orchards and kitchen gardens. There must be radishes, cucumbers, fennel and parsley and strawberries in them. Of course, there are. It is just that there is no link between the population and the procurement office. Like other offices, it purchases practically no vegetables or greens from individual plots. And the kitchen garden owners, of course, who do not expect to sell anything, grow it all solely for their own table. It could be taken to the market, but when the harvest is in full swing there is no time. If procurement workers were to come and buy it on the spot, it would be a different matter. Is it any wonder that prices are higher in the Ramenskiy Market than in Moscow? There is no cooperative stall here. There was one, people say, but for some reason it shut down....

In Krasnoyarskiy Kray the consumers' cooperative has even begun to compete with the market management. It buys farm produce at very nearly market prices. And--something which is very important to rural inhabitants--they buy directly, on the spot, at the same time encouraging the peasants with preferential coupons for obtaining the goods which they need.

If only part of the produce purchased were circulated in the market! But quite a few organizational issues have to be settled first. The cooperatives prefer to trade through their own stores and not on the market stalls. Another department, the trade administration, is responsible for them. In the old-fashioned way we call produce markets kolkhoz markets. This name no longer corresponds to reality, since sovkhoz workers and city dwellers with garden plots come to trade in the market. Whereas the kolkhozes themselves are rare guests in their own markets.

While touring two markets in Stavropol, the upper and lower markets, we found just one small kiosk in an obscure corner. Hanging on it was the carelessly written sign "kucumbers, 10 kop". A woman appeared from the semi-gloom of the kiosk and displayed these same "kucumbers" in front of us: Their size and yellowness were startling.... This kiosk belongs to the Moskovskiy Sovkhoz near Stavropol.

G.K. Gorlov, chief of Stavropolovoshchepromtorg, when talking of the plans to develop the association, proposes expanding his stores' trade in... wine and in due course beginning to sell...fish from farm ponds, milk and other produce. This will help the association increase its income. But what will it do about vegatables and fruit?

In Kursk's northern market, as in Stavropol, there are dozens of automibiles with license plates showing that they come from the Caucasian republics, and are guests from Krasnodarskiy Kray and Rostovskaya Oblast. But where are the representatives of the local kolkhozes? They have entered into agreements. But the kolkhozes are not interested in selling farm produce to the markets. The state's purchase prices suit them totally. The fact that their yield is above the plan brings them both money and honor. But trading the surplus produce in the market is...a bother. Thus they are also breaching their agreed pledges which, moreover, have no legal force.

"But for travelers there would be practically no market trade," A.V. Afanasyev, chief of the Kurskaya Oblast Kolkhoz Market Administration says. Last year the oblast's kolkhozes contracted to sell the population 3,200 tons of vegetables and fruit. Only 800 tons were sold. This year, for the first 6 months only 3 percent of the agreed pledges have been met." What is to be done to give agreements effective force? Here is what the RSFSR Ministry of Agriculture said to us on this matter:

"The price issue is not the problem, prices can always be adjusted both in the interests of the kolkhoz and the customer. They can be higher than the state purchase and lower than the market price. However, the kolkhozes and sovkhozes have no reception and grading centers. The entire harvest is taken for sale. In the city stores, substandard produce such as bruised tomatoes or over-ripe, bitter cucumbers can be "removed." There is no point taking such goods to the market.

And there is a further problem. It has become the farms' rule to cultivate not those types of vegetable which are needed for supplying the population but those which are less labor-intenseive and more profitable. Farms are stopping the cultivation of sweet peppers, horse-radish, parsley, fennel and "other vegetables." Take onions. Fewer were bought last year than annually on average for the Ninth 5-year Plan. Kursk's state trade plan for onion procurements, for example, has been only 11 percent fulfilled in the first 4 years. And things are no better with the oblast's ocoperative workers, either.

SELSKAYA ZHIZN REPORTS ON PROGRESS IN FALL FIELDWORK

LD061055 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 2 Oct 80 p 1

[N. Osychkin "Harvest Diary": "The Decisive Fieldwork Period"]

[Text] The farmers are now into the decisive period of all fieldwork. According to USSR Central Statistical Administration figures, kolkhozes, sovkhozes and interfarm enterprises had cut 113.2 million hectares of grain and pulse crops (excluding corn) by 29 September. This is 92 percent of the sown area. Some 190.3 million hectares had been threshed--97 percent of the cut area.

Get the Grain to the Granary!

Harvest work is almost over. But the remaining uncut grain crops are reckoned to be the most difficult for the farmer. At the final stage the harvest work tempo must be resolutely stepped up. Some 90 percent of the area has been cut in the RSFSR. But only 69 percent of the grain has been threshed in the North-West Region; 72 percent in the Central Region; 80 percent in Volga-Vyatka Region and 53 percent in the East Siberia Region. Harvest work is all but finished in Kurganskaya, Kemerovskaya and Omskaya oblasts.

Farmers in Kazakhstan are now reaping the last million hectares, the 25th million. Some 23.2 million hectares of the harvest have been threshed. Sovkhozes and kolkhozes in Kustanayskaya Oblast have sold their 3d million ton of grain to the state. Almost all this grain consists of strong and hard wheat. Farms in Severo-Kazakhstanskaya Oblast dispatching grain to the elevators are now into their second million tons.

As they complete the threashing work and accelerate cleaning and drying of grain Kazakhstan's farmers are fully resolved to keep their word and give the motherland 1 billion poods of grain.

Work continues in the country's farms on groat crop fields. Some 344,000 hectares of rice have been cut--52 percent of the sown area. In Krasnodarskaya and Rostovskaya oblasts nearly one-half of the area has been cut although threshing has been delayed. In some places the buckwheat and millet are not yet harvested and shipments of these crops to the elevators are slow. Some 534,000 hectares of ripe corncobs have been gathered in. This is 13 percent of the allotted area. Moldavian machine operators cultivating corn in accordance with industrial techniques have taken their combines out into the fields. The farms plan to procure at least half a million tons of grain and provide the state with 75,000 tons of seeds of the best hybrids and strains.

Beets, Cotton, Vegetables

It is time now for the mass sugar beet harvest. Every hour is precious. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes and processing enterprise collectives, organizing their work in accordance with unified comprehensive plans, are able to lift and ship the roots at the right time and without losses and to produce more sugar per hectare of beets. An average of [as published] 1.1 million hectares of beets have been harvested in the country as a whole so far. This is 28 percent of the crop. The following figures describe progress in this urgent work in the union republics (percentages of the sown area): RSFSR--28; the Ukraine--29; Kazakhstan--37; Moldavia--40; Latvia--12; Kirgizia--11; Lithuania--3; Belorussia--0.

Cotton ripened earlier than usual this year. The "white harvest" is under way in all Central Asian republics and Azerbaijan. The procurement plan is more than 50 percent fulfilled. Farms in Uzbekistan are already into their 4th million ton of cotton. The daily harvest here is over 200,000 tons, including 135,000 tons harvested by machine. Having fulfilled the plan, the Azerbaijan cottongrowers have adopted stepped-up pledges and are fulfilling them successfully. Farm collectives in Tadzhikistan, Turkmenistan, Kirgizia and south Kazakhstan are struggling for high-quality cotton.

Some 66 percent of the potatoes have been harvest as well as 50 percent of the vegetables. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes are seeking to supply cities and industrial centers with more vegetable produce and potatoes. But they are not getting the "green light" everywhere. In Moldavia tens of thousands of tons of tomatoes and other vegetables are ready for shipment. But the railroad workers have failed to supply even 50 percent of the freight cars requested by farms and associations.

Efforts must be made to finish the fiber flax harvest quickly. Some 74 percent of the crop has been harvested so far. Threshing of sunflower heads must not be delayed. Only 537,000 hectares have been harvested--12 percent of the plan. This work has not yet begun in the Volga Region and Central Chernozem Region where there are large areas of this valuable crop.

Speed Up Work for the Next Harvest

Less and less time remains for carrying out the fall complex of work on laying the foundation for next year's harvest. Yet there is still a lot to do. Some 31.5 million hectares of winter crops have been sown, including 28 million for grain--76 percent of the plan. Belorussian and Volgogradskaya, Kurganskaya, Sverdlovskaya and Kharkovskaya oblast farmers have coped with their targets. Farmers in the Ukraine and on the Don are not far behind. It is now the right time for sowing in the southern parts of the country. The following figures show sowing plan fulfillment in, for example, the North Caucasus Economic Region (percentages of the total area): Stavropolskiy Kray--58; Krasnodarskiy Kray--35; Rostovskaya Oblast--94; Dagestan--47; Kabardino-Balkaria--35; Severnaya Osetiya--32; Checheno-Ingushetia--41.

When expanding the sowing area it is necessary to pay constant attention to work quality. This means simultaneous fertilizer application and sowing, prompt watering, fall top-dressing of crops and measures to combat plant pests and diseases. All this should ensure the maximum harvest in every field.

Determined efforts must be made to accelerate work to prepare soil and seeds for spring sowing. Fall plowing has been carried out on 47 million hectares which is 42 percent of the plan. Plowing is extremely slow in Latvia and Smolenskaya, Gorkovskaya, Voronezhskaya, Permskaya, and Novosibirskaya oblasts. There is a lag in the laying of grain, pulse and groat crop seeds. Farms in Tatarskaya ASSR have threshed 322,000 tons of peas but the state has been sold only 22,000 tons for seed. Procurements of this crop are unsatisfactory in Kurskaya, Khmelnitskaya and some other oblasts. Not a single hour must be lost in fall fieldwork! Shock labor by all farmers is the guarantee of success in fulfilling plans for the final year of the 5-year plan.

IZVESTIYA REPORTS PROGRESS IN HARVESTING, PLOWING

LD061157 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Oct 80 Morning Edition p 2

[A. Ivashchenko "Agricultural Review": "Need To Hurry"]

[Excerpts] The USSR Central Statistical Administration has reported that by 29 September, 113.2 million hectares, or 92 percent of the sown area of grain and pulse crops (excluding corn) had been reaped; 97 percent of the reaped grain crops had been threshed. Some 534,000 hectares of grain corn had been harvested, 537,000 hectares of sunflowers had been harvested, and 1,055,000 hectares of sugar beet had been harvested. Some 2,073,000 hectares, or 66 percent of the planted area of potatoes had been lifted. Some 639,000 hectares or 50 percent of the vegetables had been harvested. Some 31.5 million hectares of winter crops had been sown. Some 47 million hectares or 42 percent of the fall plowing had been performed.

This year has presented the farmers with a full range of difficulties. A late spring and early frosts, protracted unseasonal rains and spells of drought.... In some places, the stalks of wheat were stunted while the ears were swelling, while in others, very tall grain crops were flattened by the wind. In some places the wheat was 10 days late in ripening and in others it was almost 1 month late. The corn was still green in September and the sunflowers were still only blooming.

And not only did all this lead to complications, but it also put the next harvest in a difficult position. Not only did the position improve last week, a leap forward was made. By 29 September, 1 million more hectares of grain crops had been reaped than at this date last year and 1.3 million more hectares had been threshed.

The farmers of Kazakhstan's Kokchetavskaya, Pavlodarskaya and Severo-Kazakhstanskaya oblasts and of the RSFSR's Omskaya, Novosibirskaya and Chelyanbinskaya oblasts and Krasnodarskiy Kray have been working in an exemplary and efficiently organized fashion in the final stage of harvest work.

By 29 September, Kustanayskaya Oblast had delivered 3 million tons of grain to the elevators to count toward Kazakhstan's billion poods. This very high mark was passed 5 days earlier than last year. In the labor vigil in honor of the 26th CPSU Congress, the Kustanayskaya Oblast machine operators are emulating the harvesting and transportation links of such recognized masters as Hero of Socialist Labor A. Sakhno of Ubaganskiy Sovkhoz and A. Tatarenko of the Lomonosov Sovkhoz. They have already threshed 80,000 quintals of grain crops each.

The Severo-Kazakhstanskaya Oblast farmers have begun delivering their 2d million ton of grain to the state granaries. Each hectare here is yielding an average of 20 quintals of wheat. Special attachments are enabling the machine operators to harvest at a rapid race. The harvest here is already being conducted on the final 250,000 hectares. Just now, all the oblast's threshing floors and grain elevators are receiving, cleaning, drying and sorting grain 24 hours a day. Grain shipments are being made according to hourly schedules. About 2,000 truck-trailers are transporting grain on the grain routes.

At present the links on the sugar beet and potato plantations, as well as in the grain crop areas, must prepare for the harvest by operating according to the Ipatovskiy Rayon method--they must strip off the haulms and loosen the soil between rows.... This will expedite and facilitate the work of the links engaged in harvesting proper, and will enable the links to begin the work of preparing the soil for next year's harvest immediately. As for the sunflowers which were late in developing, they must now be treated with chemicals so that the leaves wither and fall off and so that the stems and flowerheads ripen more quickly. Each day's delay here threatens the harvest with losses.

A comprehensive approach to matters in the fall fields is important not just because it makes it possible to gather the harvesting more quickly and without wastage, but also because it provides the opportunity to gain time for the fall plowing on the whole spring crop area. Unfortunately this has not been understood in such oblasts of the central Non-Chernozem Zone as Voronezhskaya, Kipetskaya and Tambovskaya oblasts, where by 29 September the fall plowing only amounted to 22-23 percent of the planned area. This work is lagging behind in the Volga Region and on the Don.

FARMERS MUST ATTEND TO FALL PLOWING, SEED STOCKS

LD061119 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Oct 80 p 1

[A. Pazhitnev "Agricultural Review": "Repaying With Interest"]

[Text] Every hour of the fall campaign is busy, crammed with activity. The USSR Central Statistical Administration reports that during the past week 6.6 million hectares of grain and pulse crops have been threshed. By 29 September 109.3 million hectares of cereal crops had been harvested (97 percent of the cut area). The last reapers have quit the fields in Kazakhstan.

Daily shipments of wheat by farmers in Kokchetavskaya Oblast, for example, now exceed 100,000 tons. The golden grain continues to stream to the elevators from fields on many farms in Kustanayskaya, Tselinogradskaya and a number of other oblasts in Kazakhstan and Siberia. But in some parts of Turgayskaya, Omskaya and Novosibirskaya oblasts grain shipments are delayed because of tardy cleaning operations at threshing floors and poor transportation organization.

Work is still in full swing in industrial, vegetable and fodder crop areas. Uzbekistan farmers are increasing their deliveries of "white gold" daily. The harvest is at its height in the other cotton-sowing republics. Some 458,000 hectares of sugar beet have been harvested in the RSFSR; 518,000 in the Ukraine. Potatoes are being lifted. In a number of areas harvesting and procurement of these crops are still slow. It is essential to accelerate work on all plantations and in all truck gardens and speed up harvest deliveries to procurement and processing enterprises.

Farmers are increasingly turning their minds to next year's harvest. It will be a big harvest if all the fall work is done promptly and well. In central regions the fields are covered with emerald green shoots and sowing is at its height in southern parts. Some 31.5 million hectares of winter crops have been sown in the country. Many farms in Leningradskaya, Volgogradskaya and Kemerovskaya oblasts have successfully finished sowing.

The country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes have to plow over 113 million hectares. Some 47 million hectares have been plowed so far. The soil preparation rate cannot be termed satisfactory.

The problem is a shortage of spare parts and tailed implements. In past reviews PRAVDA has named those guilty of errors in the supply of materials and equipment for farmers. But they cannot explain all the omissions in fall fieldwork. Whereas, for example, in some parts of Voronezhskaya Oblast the average daily output of a plowing unit is 5-6 hectares, in neighboring areas it is one-half or one-third of that figure.

Similar variations are met in the Baltic area. Work is proceeding pretty well in Lithuania and Estonia, whereas in Latvia fall plowing has been carried out on only 64,000 hectares, or less than 10 percent of the plan. Party, soviet and economic organs must make strict demands on leaders and specialists who make a habit of blaming disorganization on various "objective" factors.

It would be no exaggeration to say that quality seed is the cornerstone of the foundation of next year's harvest. Special attention is currently being paid to replenishing stocks. By 22 September many kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the Ukraine and Belorussia and Lipetskaya, Saratovskaya and some other oblasts had laid in their seed for the 1981 crop. However, farms in Kaluzhskaya, Permskaya and Kirovskaya oblasts have little more than 50 percent of the seed they require. Farms in the Tatarskaya ASSR and Kuybyshevskaya and Kurskaya oblasts are being slow to procure seeds for state reserves.

Not everywhere are conditions favorable for the establishment of seed stocks. Cold and rain and, in places, drought have adversely affected the quality of seed material. It is important to select the best grain and ensure that it meets the most exacting standards.

Concern for next year's harvest means concern for a consistent increase in per-hectare yield and for the foundations of next year's harvest. And everything must be done to make this foundation even sounder and more reliable.

PRAVDA EDITORIAL HITS PROBLEMS IN VEGETABLE HARVESTING, SUPPLY

LD061413 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Oct 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Vegetable Growers' Urgent Tasks"]

[Excerpts] The final stage of this year's fall campaign is particularly intense. The threshing of grain crops has not yet been completed everywhere, and the procurement of vegetables, potatoes, fruit and grapes is at its height. Some republics and oblasts have grown a pretty good harvest of these agricultural crops. The task is to bring everything in, successfully fulfill the plans for the sale of vitamin products to the state and lay in the full amount and an adequate range of them. It is the duty of vegetable growers and working people in the food industry and in trade to be constantly concerned to satisfy consumer demand to the maximum.

Not in all areas has the weather favored a good harvest. Nevertheless, rural workers are seeking to fulfill their pledges for the supply of products to cities. They are better able to do this today than they were a few years ago. The sector's material and technical base has been significantly strengthened and progressive labor organization methods are widely used.

At the same time, the state of affairs at a number of farms is causing serious concern. In general the rate of harvesting and procurement of vegetables, potatoes and fruit is lower than last year's. Some kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Belorussia, Kabardino-Balkaria and Kurskaya Oblast are slow to harvest because of poor utilization of equipment and labor organization shortcomings. Leaders of farms, teams and departments and rural specialists must ensure that the vegetable production line is smooth and efficient.

The harvest can only be considered harvested once it has been sent to its destination and safely stored away. This rule is followed by fieldworkers in Astrakhanskaya, Bryanskaya and Chimkentskaya oblasts. But in Tambovskaya Oblast daily plans for the shipment of potatoes to the state are not met because of slow harvesting and transportation. Many farms in Bashkiria are regularly failing to meet potato delivery schedules for the same reasons. Farmers in Tataria could significantly increase the sale of potatoes. Procurements of vegetables and fruit are slower than last fall in Volgogradskaya Oblast and North Osetia. Local party and soviet organs must be stricter with those responsible for violations of plan discipline.

Vegetables and fruit are perishable. They must be taken from the fields more quickly. Transportation workers have a particularly big part to play here. Yet the flow of vegetables into large cities and many areas of the country from Moldavia, Tadzhikistan and Kirgizia is subject to delays because railroad workers constantly fail to supply enough freight cars, while river workers fail to supply enough barges. The ministries of railways, motor transport and the river fleet must ensure regular freight deliveries. No instance of failure to supply or idling of freight cars, ships and machinery or of spoilage en route must go unpunished. The USSR Gossnab is called upon to fully supply equipment engaged in vegetable deliveries with fuel and lubricants, and railroad workers must get these to their destination.

Preparation of the harvest for lengthy storage is an urgent task. The ministries of procurements and trade and their local services must pay special attention to the quality of potato and vegetable storage. PRAVDA has been alerted to instances of bad labor organization at some vegetable bases in large industrial centers. [paragraph continues]

Party organizations must not ignore these alerts. Strict observance of techniques and the use of progressive methods are the guarantee of a high standard of safekeeping for vegetables and fruit during the winter.

In some places the harvest is slow to ripen because of the weather and the produce sometimes lacks the proper marketable appearance. Yet it possesses the necessary nutrients and gustatory qualities. It is very important that collectives of enterprises in the Food Industry Ministry system and consumer cooperatives should accept all the produce and permit no losses. The farms too must show care and diligence. However, on farms in a number of Udmurtskaya ASSR rayons--for example, Zavyalovskiy Rayon--thousands of tons of potatoes have been lying in the fields for a long time. At the imeni Mossoveta Sovkhoz in Moskovskaya Oblast dozens of tons of carrots fit for processing have lain around for a long time through the fault of its leaders and the cooperative workers. In southern parts of the Ukraine farmers are late harvesting tomatoes and cucumbers, and in some cases overripe vegetables have been lost.

Some of the vegetables and potatoes come from the private sector. Cooperative workers are making a considerable effort to buy harvest surpluses from the population. Tsentroyuz and its local organs must contribute to this everywhere.

ALIYEV URGES FARMERS TO PROCURE MORE FRUIT, VEGETABLES

LD061023 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 18 Sep 80 p 1

[AZERINFORM report: "Daily Attention to the Delivery and Sale of Fruit and Vegetables"]

[Text] With every passing year the Azerbaijan working people are increasing the production and sale to the state of all types of agricultural output. Increasing quantities of vegetables, fruit, grapes, potatoes and other produce are being sold through the state and cooperative trading network in the republic's cities. In the concluding year of the 10th 5-Year Plan record harvests of all agricultural crops have been grown and are being harvested and procured rapidly. A conference held on 16 September at the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee discussed specifically how best to organize the delivery and sale of fruit and vegetable produce to Baku, Sumgait, Kirovabad and the republic's other industrial centers.

A. G. Kerimov, first secretary of Baku Gorkom; Sh. M. Aliyev, first secretary of Sumgait Gorkom; I. S. Shamiyev, chairman of the Azplodoovoshchprom Association; Ch. K. Gasanov, chairman of the Azerittifak Board; Yu. K. Rzayev, chairman of the Azerbaijan State Committee for Viticulture and Winemaking; M. G. Askerov, Azerbaijan minister of agriculture; F. I. Kengerli, chief of the Azerbaijan railroad; and Sh. K. Kerimov, Azerbaijan minister of motor transport, gave information on measures projected and being implemented to resolve this task.

G. A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, delivered a speech at the conference.

The agricultural workers selfless labor, he said, has ensured rapid growth rates in output and procurements of arable and livestock products in the republic. One of our main tasks is to display constant, daily concern to ensure that everything which has been grown is fully harvested and used rationally and thriftily, above all for supplying the population. The information heard today attests that an increasing quantity of agricultural produce, particularly vegetables, fruit, grapes, potatoes, melons and other crops, is reaching the republic's cities. At the same time the discussion, familiarization with the state of affairs locally and talks with rayon and farm leaders have shown that we are making far from full use of existing potential and reserves. [paragraph continues]

There are many shortcomings in organizing vegetable and fruit procurement, transportation and trade. The party, soviet and economic organs of baku, Sumgait and other cities are failing to take proper steps to introduce exemplary order in receiving and selling incoming agricultural produce. That is why, Comrade Aliyev stressed, shortcomings and imperfections must be efficiently eliminated in the activity of organizations and institutions whose task is to deal with the entire complex of questions of supplying the population.

In his speech at the celebration in Kazakhstan, speaking of the key problems of the country's further economic and social development, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, particularly stressed the importance of elaborating a special food program for the long term. This was a graphic new expression of the party's constant concern for working people and for the improvement of supplies to the working people. The task set by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev requires further enhancement of the struggle to increase the production of food for the population and to get it to the consumer. In this connection Comrade Aliyev stressed the need to determine what the real opportunities are for increasing supplies to the market and laying in vegetables and fruit for the winter this year. Although the republic's kolkhozes and sovkhozes have shipped considerably more produce to the cities than last year, and considerably more than planned for this year, the household plots of individual owners still contain a large quantity of vegetables and fruit which must be procured in full, purchased and delivered to the working people's tables.

Matters must not be approached formally and we must not restrict ourselves to the fulfillment of plans or even of socialist pledges. After the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee Bureau members returned from the rayons in early September, we gave instructions, proceeding from prevailing favorable conditions, for estimates to be made and proposals submitted for increasing deliveries of various agricultural produce to the cities. These calculations have been made and the projected volumes of procurements have increased considerably. But we believe, Comrade Aliyev said, that even they do not exhaust existing potential and could be even greater. Above all this must be done by sharply increasing procurements of surplus produce from the population. Despite frequent instructions and criticism, things are still not going well in our republic in this regard. The main culprit here is the leadership of Azerittifak, which engages in organizing the purchase of agricultural produce from the population in an appalling manner, although this is one of the basic functions of the consumer cooperatives.

As is clear from the information supplied by the leaders of the potato-growing rayons, the havest grown there is considerably in excess of the plan. There are also a great many potatoes on individual plots. Azerplodoovoshchprom and Azerittifak must take every step to procure and purchase all above-plan potatoes and send them mainly to Baku.

This year a good fruit harvest has been obtained. But unfortunately to this day the Azplodoovoshchprom leadership has no precise idea of its size. The republic's Gosplan and Council of Ministers must upgrade fruit procurement plans taking into account the large quantity of fruit grown by the population in the orchards. Here the procurement and purchase of all types of fruit must be envisaged--apples, pears, pomegranates, persimmons and others.

A record harvest has been obtained in the vineyards, and it is being rapidly procured. And it is all the more intolerable that interruptions are allowed in the grape trade in the cities and complaints are being received about the quality of grapes. Grapes must be available in plenty, above all in Baku, Kirovabad, Sumgait, Mingechaur, Ali-Bayramly and other cities, and the best eating varieties must be selected to sell to the population.

There are also good opportunities for further increasing the supply of vegetables to the cities. In a number of rayons this year a second harvest of cabbages and tomatoes is being brought in and the majority of these vegetables should be dispatched to the republic's cities. Here it is a case not only of quantity but also of the high quality of the vegetables.

In this connection Comrade Aliyev stressed the significance of increasing the city organizations' attention to supplies and sale of agricultural produce. In Baku, for instance, he said, people have begun to deal better with these questions but we have so far failed to attain the necessary standard. Great interest must be displayed, close contacts with the rayons and farms must be established, and they must be helped in the delivery of produce. At the same time firm order must be introduced into the work of the markets and stores, where there are still many violations and abuses. Little is being done to combat speculation in agricultural produce at the markets. With the aid of the aktiv, deputies, people's militia and militia, the party raykoms and rayispolkoms can and must make every market in their rayon a model one.

Comrade Aliyev also pointed to the need for people's control and law enforcement organs to take a more active and effective part in the struggle against negative phenomena in trade. An impregnable barrier must be erected in the way of second-hand dealers, speculators and anyone who tries illegally to export agricultural produce outside the republic.

The work of rail and motor transport requires considerable improvement. The rhythmical dispatch and efficient utilization of cars and trucks are a very important condition of uninterrupted shipments of vegetables and fruit into the republic's cities.

Now that we are marching to greet the 26th CPSU Congress, Comrade G. A. Aliyev said in conclusion, all the efforts of party, soviet and economic organs must be aimed at successful implementation of the political and social tasks set by the party, including the highly important task of supplying the working people.

A. I. Ibragimov and G. Kh. Ibragimov, members of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee; G. Sh. Efendiyev, candidate member of the Central Committee Bureau; and Sh. A. Rasizade and G. V. Shcheglov, deputy chairmen of the Azerbaijan Council of Ministers, took part in the work of the conference.

ALIYEV VISITS AZERBAIJAN VINEYARDS, PARTY AKTIV

LD061321 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 12 Sep 80 p 1

[Report by AZERINFORM special correspondent under the rubric "In the Runup to the 26th CPSU Congress": "Striving for New Labor Records; Meeting of Tauzskiy Rayon Party Organization Aktiv"]

[Excerpts] Tauz, 12 Sep--A meeting of the Tauzskiy Rayon party organization aktiv was held in the V.I. Lenin Kolkhoz Palace of Culture on 11 September to discuss the progress of grape harvesting and other agricultural work, as well as tasks involved in ensuring that the 26th CPSU Congress is greeted in a fitting manner.

The Aktiv meeting was addressed by G.A. Alivev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, who was warmly welcomed by those present.

After pointing out the rapid rate at which viticulture has been developing in Tauzskiy Rayon in recent years and its long-standing traditions, he stressed the need to further deepen specialization and concentration in this leading sector of the republic's agriculture. In this year's harvest campaign, the last of the 10th 5-Year Plan, it is important to focus efforts both on harvesting all the grapes with maximum speed and on preventing crop losses. Particular attention must be paid to the quality of grapes on delivery, to doing everything possible to increase their sugar content and to ensuring strain purity. There is also still much to do to increase the yields of all agricultural crops and to raise livestock productivity.

Referring to the crucial tasks which Comrade L.I. Brezhnev set for the party and the country in the warm up to the congress in his addresses at the Alma-Ata celebrations, G.A. Aliyev pointed out that implementation must be headed by party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organizations. In this connection the need to further strengthen ideological and all political education and party organizational work in the rayon, to tighten up state and labor discipline, and to place greater demands on cadres was pointed out.

Comrade Aliyev expressed confidence that Tauzskiy Rayon's communists and all its working people will continue to spearhead the struggle for a large grape harvest in Azerbaijan and will greet the 26th CPSU Congress with striking labor victories in the final stage of the 10th 5-Year Plan's final year.

During his visit to Tauzskiy Rayon Comrade G.A. Aliyev visited a number of vineyards, where he inspected plantations, chatted with sovkhoz workers and specialists and familiarized himself with new buildings.

Further Aktiv Visits

LD061415 [Editorial Report] Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian on 14 September 1980 front pages a 13 September report from Shemakha by AZERINFORM special correspondents F. Dzhafarov, V. Morozkov and I. Omarov on a 12 September Shemakhinskiy Rayon party organization aktiv meeting. The report, entitled "Honorable Fulfilling High Pledges," includes a brief account of a speech at the meeting by G.A. Aliyev in which he praises the work of the local viticulturists and highlights current tasks. It also describes Aliyev's tour of the rayon during which he visited vineyards, farms, the site of a new sovkhoz distillery and a new interfarm reservoir complex and talked with workers.

The same paper for 16 September carries on pages 1-2 an AZERINFORM report on the 11-12 September aktiv meetings in Tauzskiy and Shemakhinskiy rayons. The report, entitled "Mark the Shock Finish of the 5-Year Plan With Record Results in Labor," contains a 3,500-word account of what G.A. Aliyev said at the meetings. Aliyev reportedly talked about the achievements of the rayons' vineyard workers, discussed certain technical problems connected with viticulture and indicated the "great and responsible tasks" facing the viticulturists.

GOOD GRAIN YIELDS REPORTED IN KOKCHETAVSKAYA OBLAST

AU061303 Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1512 GMT 4 Oct 80

[Summary] "The sovkhozes and kolkhozes of Kokchetavskaya Oblast, whose share in the production of marketable grain in the republic is great, are successfully completing the harvest. This year they have obtained good yields, averaging 14.7 quintals of grain per hectare, or 2 quintals more than planned." As a result of this, the oblast has won an important labor victory. "The 1980 national economic plan for the sale of grain to the state was prefulfilled. The oblast's laborers are firmly resolved to contribute to Kazakhstan's new 1 billion-pood delivery as much grain as possible." Kellerovskiy Rayon laborers have resolved to fulfill more than two annual plans. Significant contributions toward the republic's deliveries are also being made by Kuybyshevskiy, Chkalovskiy, Volodarskiy, Ruzayevskiy, Kzyltuskiy, Chistopolskiy, Kokchetavskiy and other rayons.

SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA EDITORIAL SURVEYS LIVESTOCK SCENE

LD061455 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 2 Oct 80 p 1

[ditorial: "Farms Before Winter"]

[Excerpts] Russia's livestock raisers are entering a crucial new stage--livestock in the majority of regions has been moved indoors, and the last preparations for winter are being made in livestock units and complexes.

This year, despite complex conditions, dozens of oblasts, krays and autonomous republics have managed to increase milk and egg production and sales of livestock and poultry. But in the RSFSR as a whole serious laggardness has been permitted. The productivity of dairy cows in the public sector has fallen. In a number of places fattening of young animals, particularly hogs, has been more poorly organized than last year.

The most important task is to eliminate laggardness in all sectors of livestock raising, to set a confident pace from the first days of livestock stabling and to increase production of milk, meat and other foodstuffs. The resolution of this task depends primarily on the farms' fodder supply. In preparing for this winter many kolkhozes and sovkhozes have laid in considerably greater forage stocks than last year.

However, there are regions where a considerable proportion of the fodder is not noted for its high quality. On many farms in the North-West, Central, Central Chernozem and certain other regions more than half the hay and cured hay that has been procured is third-class and even substandard, and the quality of the silage and grass meal is no better. This is why there is such an increase in responsibility for the preparation of all types of feed forage directly in livestock units.

Voronezhskaya Oblast kolkhozes and sovkhozes showed thrifty and timely concern for this. Rural party organizations kept the course of construction and modernization of fodder shops under unremitting control. As a result, all the shops have been commissioned and the majority are operating now. But in Yaroslavskaya Oblast the indicators are quite different, and the plan for preparing fodder shops has been wrecked. The region lies above all in the local party and soviet organs' low exactingness toward economic leaders and construction workers. Work in this very important sector of winter preparations has been neglected, it is important to organize fodder preparation on every farm, livestock unit and complex within the shortest possible time.

Under winter conditions the organization of the rational use of feed grains must also be a very important sector. The means for this is well known--processing into mixed feed. Given three-shift working, thousands of enterprises, including those created on an inter-farm basis, could produce up to 150,000 tons of mixed feed a day. However, in certain oblasts, krays and autonomous republics plant capacities are not being fully utilized, and grain set aside for forage is frequently fed to animals without appropriate preparation. This is inadmissible extravagance, because its effectiveness is sharply reduced.

Russian farms have every opportunity to improve the state of affairs in the republic's meat shop. Progressive kolkhozes and sovkhozes organize intensive fattening of young cattle and hogs and achieve high daily average weight increases. The surrender of underweight and undernourished animals for processing must everywhere be eliminated from livestock-raising practice. A great deal also depends on whether the fulfillment of livestock delivery and reception schedules agree with processing industry enterprises and can be ensured locally in all the winter months.

A uniform supply of milk and meat throughout the winter is possible given strict observance of technology and the daily routine. Everything influences the end product--the technical state of machinery, mechanisms and equipment, the staffing of livestock units and complexes with skilled specialist cadres and their work conditions. But is it possible to have faith in success where the commissioning of new livestock-raising premises and other projects has now been frustrated, notably through the fault of contract organizations--the RSFSR Ministry of Rural Construction, the USSR Ministry of Construction and the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification? It is the duty and obligation of construction workers to take very urgent measures and commission essential structures provided for in the plans.

The rhythmic working of livestock units under winter conditions depends on the level of their technical servicing. We cannot tolerate the fact that in Tulskaya Oblast, Krasnoyarskiy Kray and certain other regions subdivisions of the State Committee for Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture do not observe their contractual obligations and violate technical servicing schedules. Unfortunately, many teams still drive out to farms only when there are serious breakdowns, work is frequently not carried out in full, and repairs or the supply of spare parts and materials in short supply take the place of real servicing.

COMMUNICATIONS SATELLITE RADUGA LAUNCHED 5 OCT

LD061252 Moscow TASS in English 1240 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Text] Moscow, 6 Oct, TASS--Under a program of developing communications systems and television broadcasting through artificial earth satellites, the USSR launched a communication satellite Raduga on October 5. Its onboard retransmission equipment is intended for uninterrupted round-the-clock radio, telephone and telegram communication in the centimetre wave range and simultaneous beaming of colour and black-and-white national television programs to the Orbita network of stations.

The satellite's circular orbit is close to stationary and has the following parameters: distance from terrestrial surface--36,000 km, period of round-the-earth revolution--24 hours 4 minutes, orbit inclination--0.4 degrees.

Apart from modernized multibarreled communication and TV equipment, the satellite has a three-axis system of accurate orientation to earth, a power system with independent guidance and sun-tracking solar batteries, an orbit correcting system, a thermoregulation system, a radiotelemetric system to relay data on the function of onboard equipment, and a radio system of high-precision orbit measurement and satellite control.

The onboard equipment is functioning normally. The satellite is controlled by a checkout complex. The Raduga satellite has the international registration index Statsionar-3".

POPOV, RYUMIN COMPLETES 181 DAYS IN ORBIT, CONTINUE RESEARCH

LD061320 Moscow TASS in English 1118 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Text] Flight Control Mission, 6 Oct, TASS--Leonid Popov and Valeriy Ryumin have been working in orbit for 181 days.

The crew of the orbital complex continues today carrying out their programme for studying the earth's natural resources and the environment. Specifically, they make observations of and photograph atmospheric fronts in different regions of the world, sea currents in the Atlantic and Indian oceans.

During the day Leonid Popov and Valeriy Ryumin will do physical exercises on a complex trainer, have a training session with the use of the Chibis vacuum space suit. Also on schedule for today are control checkups of individual onboard systems of the station and preparation of scientific apparatus for forthcoming work.

The crew finished unloading the automatic transport ship Progress-11. They renewed individual onboard systems which have ended their useful life and filled the compartments of the piloted complex with air from cylinders aboard the freight ship.

Under a programme for the study of materials in outer space the cosmonauts finished a new five-day experiment. They obtained in the electric heating furnace Splav one more monocrystal of a semiconductor material, cadmium-mercury-tellurium.

According to reports from orbit and telemetric information the flight's programme is being carried out successfully.

The cosmonauts feel well.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON JOINT SOVIET-CUBAN SPACEFLIGHT

Brezhnev Award Presentation Address

LD011016 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Oct 80 p 1

["New Contribution to Space Research]

[Text] A solemn ceremony for the presentation of high awards to Yuriy Romanenko, commander of the Soviet-Cuban space crew, and Arnaldo Tamayo Mendez, cosmonaut-researcher and a citizen of the Republic of Cuba has just taken place in the Kremlin.

At the presentation, a speech was made by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. He said:

Dear comrades! Once again we are gathered here on the occasion of the presentation of high awards of the Soviet state to space heroes! Today we greet a cosmonaut of our country, Yuriy Romanenko, who for the second time has splendidly fulfilled the homeland's tasks in space, and Arnaldo Tamayo Mendez, a citizen of the Republic of Cuba.

The Intercosmos program adopted by the countries of the socialist community is being fulfilled well. One international crew is replaced by another, and the veterans of the space station, Comrades Popov and Ryumin, are conscientiously fulfilling the role of hospitable hosts. They are continuing their arduous work. From the bottom of our hearts, we wish them complete success. Every such joint flight again and again proclaims to mankind: Socialism is peace, progress, the fraternity of peoples. We know that the space feat by the son of the Island of Freedom, Comrade Arnaldo Tamayo, is a celebration for all the Cuban people, and we rejoice with our Cuban friends. But this noteworthy event is not only for the Cubans. The citizens of socialist Cuba is the first representative of Latin America to make a spaceflight. He is also the first emissary in space for hundreds of millions of inhabitants of countries belonging to the nonaligned movement, in which Cuba plays an active part. These, comrades, are facts of historic significance. And of course, the joint flight of the cosmonauts of the USSR and Cuba is a further graphic demonstration of the friendship of our peoples.

Not so long ago, we said that between our countries a broad, strong bridge had been built over the limitless expanses of the ocean: a bridge of peace and friendship. Today, comrades, we have every right to say that this bridge passes through the expanses of space too. This is how the level of our fraternal cooperation is being raised. The bravery and heroism of the members of the Soviet-Cuban space crew have been greatly appreciated. Yuriy Viktorovich Romanenko, airman-cosmonaut of the USSR and Hero of the Soviet Union, is awarded the Order of Lenin and a second Gold Star medal. Arnaldo Tamayo Mendez, cosmonaut-researcher and citizen of the Republic of Cuba, is granted the title of Hero of the Soviet Union, with the award of the Order of Lenin and Gold Star medal.

Dear Comrades Romanenko and Tamayo! In presenting these awards to you, which are given in recognition of your brave work in space, of your services to science and to the peoples of our fraternal countries, I sincerely congratulate you and wish you robust health and further achievements for the benefit of our countries and of all mankind. I take this opportunity also cordially to congratulate you both on the high award of fraternal Cuba; the granting to you of the title of Hero of the Republic of Cuba. Great successes to you, dear friends.

Yuriy Romanenko and Arnaldo Tamayo Mendez then spoke. They expressed cordial thanks for the high awards and presented to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev souvenirs which were with them during their flight in the orbital complex Salyut-6--Soyuz-37--Soyuz-38.

Cosmonauts Press Conference

LD060830 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0755 GMT on 4 October carries a live press conference for Soviet and foreign journalists devoted to the successful completion of the flight by the Soviet-Cuban space crew. The location is not specified.

The proceedings are opened by Yuriy Nikolayevich Chernyakov, head of the Press Department of the USSR Foreign Ministry. He introduces the two members of the Soviet-Cuban crew, USSR Pilot-Cosmonaut Yuriy Viktorovich Romanenko, the flight commander, and Cosmonaut-Researcher Arnaldo Tamayo Mendez; also academician Oleg Georgiyevich Gazenko, director of the Institute of Medicobiological Problems under the USSR Ministry of Health; Professor Jose Altshuler, vice president of the Cuban Academy of Sciences and chairman of the Intercosmos Commission; USSR Pilot-Cosmonaut Vladimir Aleksandrovich Shatalov, the Soviet cosmonauts' training leader; USSR Pilot-Cosmonaut Aleksey Stanislavovich Yeliseyev, a flight leader; USSR Pilot-Cosmonaut Georgiy Timofeyevich Beregovoy, head of the Gagarin cosmonauts' training center; and Dr Vladlen Stepanovich Vereshchetin, deputy chairman of the Intercosmos Council.

The first to speak is Academician Gazenko. Noting that Romanenko and Mendez fulfilled "brilliantly" their flight program, Gazenko goes on to discuss the increasing range and importance of cooperation in space, particularly under the Intercosmos program. The joint spaceflights begun in 1978 have brought scientists and specialists in the socialist countries even closer in developing space equipment and carrying out experiments in space, with each successive flight enriching the information obtained by previous ones. During the Soviet-Cuban flight 20 experiments were carried out. These reflected the interests of the Cuban economy, science and technology, as well as those of space research in general. The experiments Tropika-3, Antilla and Biosphere-K were carried out on GDR and Bulgarian-developed equipment to study natural resources for requirements of the national economy. The three experiments Caribba, Sugar and Zone were intended to study the problems of space technology. The Caribba experiment, which was carried out on the Splav and Kristall installations, was part of the general work being done by the socialist countries in the Intercosomos program in the sphere of space technology. The Sugar and Zone experiments represented a new direction in space technology: monocrystals of organic compounds were obtained for the first time in weightlessness. The Cuban-developed Kristallograf apparatus which was used enabled the experiments to be observed and photographed, unlike all previous experiments. "The experiments in orbit, in our view, can help not only to perfect the technology of industrial production of, for example, sugar, but also have real and great importance for research into the physics of weightlessness," says Gazenko.

He goes on: As in previous flights, medical and physiological studies were made during the Soviet-Cuban flight into reactions of the human body. Particular attention was paid to the reaction of the cardiovascular system, and especially to the effects of blood redistribution in the initial stage of flight. This research was carried out successfully during the flight using the Chibis and Pnevmatik suits. "Judging by preliminary data, as well as by the results of previous research, we are apparently on the correct path of finding methods to regulate man's physiological state during this most, or rather one of the most, complex periods of flight," he says.

Gazenko continues: "The cortex instrument, which was developed by Cuban and Soviet specialists, was used to record an electroencephalogram, that is electrical activity by the brain in response to quantified stimulation. We think that this method is extremely promising for the study of such parameters, for example, the level of wakefulness, alertness and tiredness, and that it could also help to solve other questions connected with changes in the functions and activity of the sensory systems. Data which was obtained earlier about certain locomotory disorders which are an accompanying effect of weightlessness on the human body led us to the belief that a change in the arch of the human foot figures to a certain extent in the appearance of these phenomena. The arch of the foot is a surface which, on earth, is always supported and acts as a very important device for signalling man's spatial position. I will not dwell on the details of how this experiment was carried out, but will confine myself to the remark that the preliminary data appear to show that the device called "Support" which was developed by Cuban specialists works well as a means both for the study of, and providing prophylactic treatment for, the changes arising in the initial phases of flight. We also think it would be a promising idea to continue the anthropometric research which was begun by the Cuban specialists during this flight using special equipment built in Cuba and delivered to the orbital station."

He says further: A number of experiments were aimed at studying the capacity of the human body to adapt using various psychophysiological methods to learn about man's psychomotor functions; these methods included original, but simple instruments like the coordinograph, the contact and a number of others.

Gazenko continues: "By means of biotelemetric systems on earth we received indications that everything was completely well as far as the cosmonauts' health was concerned, and I should like to stress that now, within the framework of this flight, on the site of the landing in the very first minutes, so to speak, that the force of earth's gravity acted on their bodies, we also managed to expand somewhat the research program. This is a very important contribution to the development of our knowledge about the first effects of, or reactions to, the return to earth's gravity. In this case, as distinct from all the previous ones, additional studies were made into vestibular functions, the cardiovascular system, coordination of movements, and so forth."

The next speaker is Professor Jose Altshuler, vice president of the Cuban Academy of Sciences and chairman of the Intercosmos Commission [in Spanish fading into Russian translation]. Altshuler talks about the importance of the joint flight and says that its experiments, which number more than 20, can be divided into four categories: medicobiological experiments such as Cortex, Support, Anthropometry, blood circulation, balance and Khatuey; psychological experiments such as coordination, perception and answers to questions; physico-technical ones--Sugar, Zone and Caribba; and experiments to study the earth such as Tropic-3 and Biosphere-K. "The equipment used in the Cuban scientific program was developed and built mainly by Cuban specialists, but certain items of that equipment were developed partially in the Soviet Union and partially in Cuba. Here I must add a word about the extremely valuable aid which was given in all cases by our Soviet colleagues who helped us in such matters as providing us with expensive technical components including the broadest possible discussion of how to solve various problems which arose during our work. We also highly value the aid given to us by the GDR, the People's Republic of Bulgaria and other socialist countries in preparing certain important experiments and various work connected with the flight, the success of which--without any doubt--is one of the best pieces of proof of the effectiveness and the atmosphere of fraternal cooperation in the Intercosmos program," Altshuler concludes.

The next speaker is Yuriy Viktorovich Romanenko, Twice Hero of the Soviet Union and Hero of the Republic of Cuba, who notes that despite its short duration, the flight had a very heavy program. He says: "A feature of the training of our crew--the crew of Soyuz-38--was that I already had experience of spaceflight on Soyuz-type craft and on the Salyut-6 orbital station. Tamayo, however, in a comparatively short period had to master all the necessary skills and knowledge. We began our flight training as a single crew a year ago. I took an immediate liking to Cosmonaut-Researcher Arnaldo Tamayo Mendez for his sociable and jovial nature and at the same time, for his purposefulness and efficiency, his persistence and ability to analyze the situation correctly. That is very important because during the flight a cosmonaut researcher carries out the functions of flight engineer, which is impossible without an excellent knowledge of the equipment. We spent over 1,500 hours in lecture and training sessions and, by the time of the launching of Soyuz-38, we were ready for work in space in accordance with the full flight program. Romanenko continues by outlining the major events of the flight--launch into orbit, the docking and the experiments carried out on board Salyut-6. "It must be said that the psychological climate on board the orbital complex was very faovrable. Friendship, comradely mutual help and a recognition of our common aims --that is what characterized the atmosphere during our days in space and the relations in our team," he says. "Of course I was very glad, after a long absence, to visit again the Salyut-6 station, which is close to my heart and which I opened in 1977 together with flight engineer Georgiy Grechko. At the end of September we celebrated a unique anniversary--the 3 years' existence of the Salyut-6 orbital complex in space. Despite the long period of operation of the station in space, however, it is in good working condition. Its equipment is working well, while inside the station itself there is model order."

Arnaldo Tamayo Mendez then takes the floor. Speaking in Russian, he says what an honor it was to be a member of the international space crew. He expresses gratitude to the Soviet and Cuban party central committees and governments for the confidence placed in him, and notes that the joint flight was an example of friendship and cooperation.

The scientific program included about 20 scientific-technical experiments. They were fully completed, he says.

Mendez thanks Popov and Ryumin for their help and all at the cosmonauts training center, Flight Control and the Baykonur Cosmodrome.

USSR Pilot-Cosmonaut Vladimir Aleksandrovich Shatalov, the Soviet cosmonauts' training leader, then answers questions.

Speaking about a joint French flight, Shatalov says that an agreement has been reached on the continuation of the Intercosmos program with scientists from the Soviet Union and France using manned space ships. During this year talks have been held on training procedure and on the implementation of such a joint space flight. This includes technical questions, questions linked with the size and dimensions and the nature of the apparatus which French scientists would like to use on board our orbital complex, as well as energy consumption and the distribution conditions of the apparatus--these are major questions which are presently being solved. The French side is proposing a large and interesting scientific program but of course it will probably not be possible to accommodate everything and it will probably not be possible to carry everything out in a single space flight.

The second point is the selection and training of the French cosmonauts, Shatalov continues. After a 1-year process, four cosmonauts were selected. They arrived in the Soviet Union at the Gargarin cosmonaut training center and here, together with French doctors and our specialists, they went through the final states of the selection procedure. We were convinced that all the candidates presented are capable of participating in a spaceflight and proposed that the French side choose two of them to be sent to us for training.

On 7 September both cosmonauts, finally selected by the French side arrived at the cosmonaut training center and began training. You know that training has been calculated to last for approximately 1 and a half to 2 years and is complex and is also a multistage process. At the moment the first stage is in progress--that is the theoretical training where the introductory scientific disciplines, so to speak, are studied, and this will enable the cosmonauts to study more easily the construction, and the special features of space technology later.

That for the moment is probably all we usually say about what we will do in the near future, he says.

Asked if a plan exists for the launching of other cosmonauts from any other Latin American country, Shatalov says: "I would like once again to remind you that every spaceflight is not merely a flight by another cosmonaut from any individual country. It is the natural continuation of joint efforts in the study and assimilation of space, efforts in which there is participation by scientists from the Soviet Union and scientists from other countries which cooperate with us within the framework of the Intercosmos program or in any other program. Therefore the joint spaceflights are the natural continuation of those efforts which now at this new stage require the participation of a representative of such countries. Presently there are no such programs; the participants in the Intercosmos program are taking part in training for the next flights, among which are cosmonauts from Mongolia, cosmonauts from Romania, and now cosmonauts from France. Further talks are being held on joint flights with cosmonauts from India."

Asked about a joint Soviet-Indian spaceflight, Shatalov says: Talks are being held on the details of such a joint space program, and the scientific program would be of great interest both for India and for our country. We can say that for now no dates have been set or decided; for the moment the selection of the cosmonauts has not taken place. Therefore, the talks are at a stage where the composition of the tasks and the aims of such a spaceflight, the dates of selection, the dates of training and the spaceflight itself are yet to be determined.

USSR Pilot-Cosmonaut Aleksey Stanislavovich Yeliseyev, flight leader, then takes the floor and says: The flight by Cosmonauts Popov and Ryumin is coming to an end. The flight will be completed in the first half of October and no more Soyuz expeditions will visit Popov and Ryumin. The question of whether Salyut-6 will continue to be used will be decided after the Popov-Ryumin expedition returns. Final conclusions will have to be drawn about the condition of the station's on-board systems. In my own view, the station today is in a perfectly good state and the question of its being manned in the future may be answered in the affirmative.

Yeliseyev goes on: The equipment that failed primarily has been that with which the crew has been continuously working. These are, for example, the individual communication equipment--the headset assemblies that the cosmonauts wear; the cables of the portable television cameras have suffered because they have been used so often; the portholes, which are not protected by outside covers, have suffered somewhat, which is due chiefly to the work of micrometeorite showers. Equipment containing friction elements and which works continuously has had to be replaced. For example we have replaced many fans: They had become noisy after operating for several years. In general, however, there was a definite schedule for replacing equipment and as a rule instruments whose design life had come to an end were replaced in order to keep the station in good condition all the time.

We are planning for the Soyuz-T craft to replace the Soyuz ships. However, this will not take place immediately. Initially both types of craft will be used, and later we hope that only Soyuz-T will be used. Soyuz-T craft will be taken part in our subsequent manned programs.

Yeliseyev goes on: As to problems which arose during the flight of the first manned Soyuz-T craft, "Well, I shall say this. As far as the equipment was concerned, there were no problems. We have not had a single failure on a manned Soyuz-T in flight. There were some difficulties, however, connected with control of the craft's flight. The thing is that the heart of the control system here is a digital machine, and the control is very flexible. We were unable beforehand, either during the training of the cosmonauts or during the training of the control personnel, to show them the diversity of the different methods of control which can be applied in practice. There was in fact one incident that we didn't plan. It happened that the approach sequence was to be handled by a control method that the crew had not reviewed during training, and that the control personnel had not reviewed, either. Since this method had not been tried beforehand, in the final stage the cosmonauts decided to transfer to manual control. This was some 200 metres before the docking, and the cosmonauts controlled the approach sequence in manual mode. Telemetric data, however, and subsequent analysis showed that if everything had stayed in automatic mode, the automatic system would have also completed the approach maneuver successfully. But this is one of the tasks of experimental flights--to teach people how to fly the craft and to teach personnel how to control the craft."

Georgiy Timofeyevich Beregovoy, chief of the Gagarin cosmonauts' training center, takes the microphone next. A PAP correspondent asks if there were any anxious moments during the Soviet-Cuban flight. Beregovoy replies that there were no malfunctions, but there was the usual anxiety at critical moments of the flight.

Another questioner asks Beregovoy, who has visited Cuba, to assess the Soviet-Cuban flight. Beregovoy answers that the whole program was fulfilled. "There were difficulties in training, of course there were difficulties, particularly regarding technical language. But that difficulty was overcome, and the whole program was fully carried out and received top marks," he says.

Next, Yuriy Viktorovich Romanenko discusses prospects for the further development of long-term flights. Romamenko describes the orbiting complex based on the Salyut-6 station. Salyut-6 is a long-term orbiting station of the second generation. It can be refuelled in space; it has a space-walk facility for inspecting the station and carrying out repairs; two craft can be docked to the station at the same time. Valuable information about the effects of long-term flight on cosmonauts has been obtained. The 3-year flight has permitted information to be received literally during the flight process, for many branches of industry and science. For instance, more than 170 samples were obtained on the Splav and Kristall installations: They were immediately used by industry. He says that long-term orbiting stations will continue to be used, with two or more docking units, but the progress-type automatic freight ships will be special-purpose ones for specific scientific experiments: They will be orbiting units for medicobiological, technological, technical and astrophysical experiments. After use, the unit will be undocked and replaced by another units. This will broaden the range of scientific experiments in space.

Asked why the Soviet-Cuban crew came down on Soyuz-38, when the other visitors to Popov and Ryumin returned on a different ship than the one they were launched on Romanenko says that he just wanted to land on the launch craft--to see how the ship behaves from take off to landing. The Soyuz-37 systems are quite capable of coping with such a long stay with the main crew. In addition, it was necessary to free the rear docking unit to permit the Progress craft to dock and refuelling and unloading to take place. Furthermore, approximately a day was saved by not having to transfer essential equipment from one ship to another: The time saved helped them to complete the scientific-technical program of experiments and research.